YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,053—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENISULAR	5287	T. Leigh	29th Sept.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	28th Sept., 1900.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,263	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S S "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 1 a.m., on the 27th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.
" Doo. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

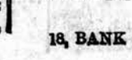
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.	Ordinary Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ..... Per Doz.	77	0	86	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	6	8	7	4
Do. do. do. ..... per pint.	3	4	3	10
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	47	0	52	8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... " "	40	0	44	8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ... " "	34	0	38	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co. ..... " "	24	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the original colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. Inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

PER CASE WITH BRUSHES COMPLETE, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

WANTED—A European to act as COAL CONDUCTOR, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Applicants must be conversant with the native language and should apply in writing with references of character, &c., to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Co.'s Fort Offices, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED,

A PRINCIPAL, for the Gujerat College, from January next, must be Public School man with 1st or 2nd Class Honors in Classics or Moral Sciences at Oxford or Cambridge and have had 3 years' experience in teaching. Athletic proficiency desirable, Cricket preferred, age between 25 and 30 years.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, house free.

For particulars apply to the Collector and President, Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.

M. C. GIBB,
Collector and President,
Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 12th September, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application:

TO THE MANAGER.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105, Will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. E*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES, A Speciality

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND,

5 YEARS OLD.

Bottled in Scotland.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A NATIVE or EURASIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR and RETOUCHER for a Station in the North-West Provinces. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, according to qualifications.

Apply "N.-W. P.,"
Care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 547—2551 OF 1899.

PESTONJEE SHAPURJEE NARIALWALLA, residing at Napean Sea Road, in Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JEEWAN MANGALIA GAWAND, residing at Small Sewree in Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1899, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,065 for debt and the sum of Rs. 75-15-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs 1,141-15-0.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 28th day of May, 1900 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the land and premises in the said Warrant mentioned to that is to say :—

1. A piece of vacant land at Bomnally Cooltin in the Island of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 33, new No. 14640, old Survey No.—— and New Survey No. 1-2250, standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand, admeasuring 1244 square yards and bounded as follows :—East partly by the property of Gopalmal Gawand and partly by property of Mangalia Zowra Gawand, West partly by property of Luxuman Harkooji Gawand and partly by property of Damaji Narayen Gawand, North partly by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand and South partly by property of Patreebai daughter of Kanoobai, widow of Dhakool Gawand, and partly by property of Mangalia Zawra Gawand and partly by property of Damaji Narayen Gawand.

2. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 223, New No. 15137, old Survey No.——, and New Survey No. 2-2257 standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand admeasuring 913 square yards and bounded as follows :—North by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand South and West by property of Pandoo Narayen Matra and East by property of Gopalmal Gawand.

3. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay bearing Collectors old No. 223, New No. 15137 old Survey No.—— and New Survey No. 2-3—2263 standing in the Collectors records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand admeasuring 821 square yards and bounded as follows :—North by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand, South and West by property of Gawroji Harkooji and others, and East by property of Mangalia Zowria Gawand.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 8th day of Nov, 1900, and the following day at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 22-1-2 due for the year 1898-99 and a similar amount becoming due for the year 1899-1900 on the 1st November, 1900, to Government on account of rent in respect of the said lands.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs PESTONJI RUSTUM and KOLA.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office Jhansi, up to NOON on 17th October, 1900, for the SUPPLY, at the Jhansi Depot of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1901 :—

I.—Oils, comprising Kerosine, Cocoanut, Linseed, Boiled and Raw, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.— Do. European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form or Rs. 8 for the set of 4.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders shall be superscribed with heading as above (I, II, III, IV) and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) for the articles included under heading I, II and III should accompany tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for Stationery, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissary Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent "Indian Midland Railway Company, Ltd."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ALEXR. BREMNER,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 18th September, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application.

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amout in.....
Debentures of Rupees .....each.

(Signature) .....

Address) .....

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
17, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA STEEPLE-CHASES AND RACES.

COMBINED RAILWAY AND GRAND STAND TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY and POONA on the 29th September and 3rd October, 1900, for the Steeplechases and on 6th 8th 10th 13th 15th 17th and 20th October 1900 for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus		Poona.....Dep.	19 0
Bombay .....Dep.	10 45	Victoria Terminus	
Poona .....Arr.	14 11	Bombay .....Arr.	22 47

A Dining Carriage will be attached to these Special Trains and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey to as many of the First Class Passengers as the carriage can hold.

The Special combined Tickets for Train and Race Course and the Tickets for meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay on the previous day.

Third Class Tickets by these Express Trains, will be sold only to servants of First and Second Class Ticket holders, travelling by these Trains.

For fares and other particulars see the notice exhibited at stations, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

J. D. FORBES,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 24th of September, 1900.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the Season on 1st October. The Home now consists of three separate buildings, one for Men, another for Women and a third for Children.

All applications for admission should be made to the Physician in Charge of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer stating the case is a suitable one for admission to the Home. Books of certificates will be supplied to Medical Officers on application to the undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Green Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI EDALJI MISTRY has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI, Attorneys for the said Rustomji Edalji Mistri, at their office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date of this notice after which the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Chandrokul or perpetual Fazandari land or ground (of which the present Fazandar is Hormusji Bomenji Setna) situate at Dhanji Dungaria Street, Mohta Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about one hundred and twelve square yards together with the messuages, tenements and two houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 688 and 689, and Street Nos. 97 and (1) and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the west by Dhunji Dongeria Street on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on or towards the south by the property formerly of Merwanji Dosabhoy Mistry and now of the representatives of the late Jamsetji Mistry deceased and on or towards the north by the property formerly of Bhikaji Nana Khajoina and now of the representatives of Kawasji Javeri deceased and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Rustomji Edalji Mistry and his tenant.—Date1 this 25th day of September, 1900.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, and other sundry goods—

5 bales grey dhooties, 6 and 7 yards.
2 bales coloured checks.
2 bales fast colour.
1 bale curtain cloth.
1 case white and black machine thread.
79 bundles galvanized soft steel case hooping.
3 iron safes, by Messrs. Mathew Mark and Son.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of tea oil in quartbottles.

AUCTION SALE OF CRACKERS

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3 P M Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.
63 Boxes damaged Crackers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SHIMPEE CHAWL, OR BALLAJI SHAM SHET STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Mahaluxmibai, widow of Jamnadas Trioonji the Executix of the last will and testament of Chotalal, alias Tribhowandas Mohandas, deceased, dated 15th September, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and lying on the north side of Shimpee Chawl, or Ballaji Sham Shet Street, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Sub Registrar of Forth, Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and fifty square yards little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the west by a gully and by the property of Minoor Kurcha and on or towards the east by a gully and property of Hussonalli Lookmanjee, and the said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax old No. 523, new No. ——, old survey No. 19, new Survey No. 1115, and the said massuage tenement is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, Ward C, No 612 and Street No 65—68 and the said property was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Bai Mahaluxmibai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Hiralal Mulia and Mulia attorneys for the vendor at their office No 19 Church Gate Street Fort or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1900.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the
SECRETARY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

J. GHOSE AND SONS.

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA.
Temporary Address : Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAQHARIN ; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan ; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said. Gholam Hossein Khan, 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1839.
This work is infinitely rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.
4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions &c. by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajandralala Mitra, and others, 8vo, unbound, 1837-88.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or commentary on Mussalman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf 1791.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES, English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—SINGLE BROUGHAM. Price Rs. 450. Recently repaired. Will be shown by ANSJI, Coachman, Stable, Tamarind Lane.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins ; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORRON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, thoroughly competent MECHANICS, who can erect and thoroughly overhaul Preparatory and Ring Spinning Frames. Handsome salary to really good men. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating terms to No. 24, care of this paper.

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified export professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LALJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED for ENGINEER at a Cotton Ginning Factory a young man of respectable European parentage holding a second class certificate under the Boiler Act. State age and send copies of testimonials to No. "97" care of this paper.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest, the coolest and central position. RE-OPENS about the 1st of October.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LOOK HERE, PLEASE.—BOMBAY WASHING Co. is the only Firm having 12 years' experience in Washing and Cleaning Woollen and Silk Wearing Apparel. Save from being Spoilt. Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DON'T DELAY IN GETTING YOURSELF insured and Photographed, as life is very uncertain—For the latter go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, Hornby Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Muzagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD HANOOMAN LANE.

Under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Thacker Goverdhan Pitamber, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell upon the premises, by Public Auction, the property described in the particulars below :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the sub-registration district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hurgovind Chuttoo, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimbuck Raghoba but now of Purshotum Govindjee, and partly by the property of Narrotumdass Narrondas, on the north partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane partly by the house of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described, and on the south by the property formerly of Raghoonath Sewram Josey and now of Narron Mooljee, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 19 10A. 13 and 13A. but now under Street Nos. 114, 116, 124, 126, 128 and 130 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thacker Goverdhan Pitamber.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street within the subdistrict of Mandvie in the Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2 4 square yards and 8-9ths of a square yard of there abouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadas Vussonjee on the west and south by the first described property and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos 634 and 412 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes for merly under No. 11. but now under Street Nos 1 3 4 5 and 6 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Goverdhan Pitamber and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications to be made to the undersigned to Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee. at their Office. In the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street. Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs R K Badivalla and Co., closing business (on account of leaving Bombay) consisting of glassware, rich porcelain dinner and dessert services, a large assortment of rich electro plated ware table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, valuable furniture, sliding door glass cupboards, show cases, copying press, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Sons, the office furniture of the late A. F. Turner, Esq., Solicitor, consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, bookshelves, glass door cup boards, office seats, copying press, clock, a large size Milners' patent fire resisting safe on teak stand, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Remigis Pimenta, consisting of gold necklaces set with pearls and stones, gold bangles, gold rings set with pearls and stones, gold earrings set with pearls, gold and silver head ornaments set with pearls and stones, gold earstuds set with pearls, gold and coral necklaces, gold and pearl head ornament, silver anklets, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., a consignment of 9 packages superior French stores (just landed ex s s Sobraon) belonging to the estate of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

Blocks of chocolate, small packets of chocolate, chocolate menier, Dragees chocolate, large and small tins of sardines, large and small tins of pates de foiegras, bags of haricots, lentilles and pois, &c

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c

AT 1-30 P M

1 handsome strong landau in good order
1 strong built office shigram
1 second hand dog cart in very good order
1 grey Hungarian mare with harness
1 bay pony quiet in harness

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, KNOWN AS "FOUNTAIN HALL" AND "SKENNER'S BUNGALOW" AT POONA.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following bungalows belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon known as "Fountain Hall," situate, lying and being on the north side of the road from the Arsenal to the Sangam in the Civil Lines, Poona, containing by admeasurement 11,906½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy called "Skenner's Bungalow," on or towards the east partly by the aforesaid property and partly by the property of Hurry Ramjee, on or towards the south by the Wellesley Road leading to the railway station, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Poona Cantonment under No. 20.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," situate, lying and being on the south side of Lothian Road in the Civil Lines, Poona, and in the registration sub district of Poona, containing 16,382 99 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Lothian Road, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. called "Fountain Hall," and partly by a vacant plot of ground belonging to the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on or towards the west by the public road.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with the bungalow thereon, situate on the west side of Bund Garden Road at Poona, in the registration sub district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., deceased, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," on the south by the property of Mr. Ausing, on the east by the said Bund Garden Road, and on the west by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., called or known by the name of "Fountain Hall"

On the same day, after the above properties :—

All those three several pieces of land or ground which adjoin each other and now form one property, situate at Ganeshkhind, near Poona Taluka, Haveli Zilla, Poona, admeasuring on the whole 9 acres and 5.00th part of a square acre, with the dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, and registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 130, and fronting the south side of the public road, comprised in the Marathi agreements of 19th September, 1863, 12th October, 1863, 22nd September, 1863, and 13th October, 1863.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned

N.B.—The properties will be offered first in one lot, and if not sold, will be sold separately on the same day. The Ganeshkhind property will also be sold at FOUNTAIN HALL after the above bungalows.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF G. A. BARNETT, Esq.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m, Messrs, BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockery, best plated ware, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one mahogany Harmoni ourd, semi grand piano by Soundy and Co., one iron cooking stove, 6 lights glass chandeliers, carriage and horses, a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 English built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order by "Windover."

1 strong built Bilouch with a pair of grey Arab horses and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AND "RUSSELL LODGE" ON BUND ROAD, AT POONA.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one acre and 35 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsalla, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1900.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUN
POLICY,
BY
SODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay!

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
A good wholesome Whisky
at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGEL

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR.

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 3th June 1900, at the rate of eight per cent per Annum, plus one per cent Bonus, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1900.

NATIVE STATES.

THE RULERS of NATIVE STATES wishing to renew the Boots and Equipment of their Military, Police and other Forces before the visit of H E the Viceroy should write at once. Large stocks of Ammunition Boots always available. Address THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

"BULLOCKS"! "BULLOCKS"!!

BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work for cultivation. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ K. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September at 3 P M to transact the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1900.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re elections.
3 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4 To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM and Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 3 30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1900.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September to 3rd October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

THE TAPIDAS VURJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business viz.—

To adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re election.
To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 22th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VURJDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay 14th September 1900

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

OTILAL NAROTUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

versus,

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE of Bombay Hindu residing at Palao Road, Dhobi Talao outside the Fort .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit, bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palao Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karnsanad Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113 containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length bounded in front by the Public Main Road, on the left by the Gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the Gully the house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govindji Lilladhar, and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a Gully and next to the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rukhmabai.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded on the East by the house of Andiroo Cawasji, on the West by the said Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala, which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under No. 670, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage; on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggannathji Shankarsheth Esq. and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 670.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 2 bon.	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	52
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	190
Anglo-Indian	1,315	0	Nil	Nil	15
Asoon Yeerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	600	500	dvdRs. 25	45
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,890
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.2	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	5 0
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	260
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buloughs	1,500	500	500	25	5 0
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	155
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	130
Jeevraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	50
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	168
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	165
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	per ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,715
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Amraoti	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Gocouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
adura Mills ational	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	11
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	Mil	560
Sidpon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Sassoon	1,050	500	500	Nil	50
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1820
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Standard Mills Co.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	235
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	310
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	
Victoria Mills.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	—
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	6 0
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	600	...	4 pr. ct.	475
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	141
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 8	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	900	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	171
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	28
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5½	1 00
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 50m. Sun sets, 5h, 52m. High water, 0-23m., 0-21s. Low water, 6-7m,. 6-11s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p. m.
Rovers Football Tournament.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. F. J. Marshall, of the National Bank, residing at Merewether Road, Bombay, has reported to the police the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 120 from the passage of his house, where he had left it.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Betrothal among the Kapole Banias, etc., by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai.

DR. T. M. COUTINHO.—Among those that arrived from Marseilles by the s. s. Sidney was Dr. T. M. Coutinho, M. B., C. M. (Edin),. son of the late Dr. A. M. C. Coutinho, who after his full medical curriculum in Europe made a special study in bacteriology, ear, throat and eye diseases obtaining certificates and diploma in these. For the pursuit of knowledge he visited also Paris and the Continent.

STEALING A PEARL NECKLACE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a woman, named Sukoo, and Mahadhu Vithoo were charged by Inspector Walker with theft in respect of a pearl necklace, belonging to Rutonchand Premchand. The complainant and his wife went to the temple at Kalbadevi Road, his child was being carried by a servant in arms. Suddenly the child shouted out that the necklace was missing. The complainant looked behind and saw Sukoo pass down the necklace to the second accused, when they were arrested redhanded. Sukoo pleaded guilty, but Mahadhu pleaded that he did not know the woman and that she threw the necklace upon him, which he was just taking in the hand when he was arrested. Sukoo having been previously convicted for similar offences was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while Mahadhu was discharged.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bhuleshwar, regarding the death of Purshotum Shamji, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a dealer in ghee and jaggery and lived with his wife and children on the fourth storey of a house at Bhuleshwar. For the last ten months Purshotum had been suffering from indigestion and severe pain in the stomach. He was treated by several medical practitioners, but got no better. About two months ago he with his family went to Panwel for change of air, but it did not improve his health, and about a fortnight ago he returned to Bombay. He took to bed and could not attend to his business. He was tired of life and threatened to destroy himself. Yesterday, at a quarter-past four o'clock, Purshotum jumped out of a window of his room on to the road below a distance of about thirty-five feet. He received injury, from the effects of which he died about a quarter-of-an-hour after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill on Monday, the 17th instant, while on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st there were, respectively, 3, 1, 2 and 2 deaths from starvation. On Saturday there were two deaths, one from starvation, and the other from old age of a well-known Bania, Mr. Dwarkadas Vrijlal, whose wife died on the 10th instant. On Sunday, Lower Damaun again presented a clean mortality bill.—Since the arrest here, last Friday, of four individuals, alleged to have committed offences in Bombay, an alarm is created among persons who, for one cause or another, had to leave British territory and take shelter in the Portuguese territory, as to their safety.—News was received on Monday forenoon from the neighbouring Udwada of the death of Jaiji, widow of the late Mr. Dorabji Bhikaji Bhurda, sister of the late Shet Manekji Cowasji Damaunwala and mother of Messrs. Cowasji and Jalbhai Dorabji Bburda. The lady was highly respected for the ready pecuniary assistance she gave to the poor and needy. She had reached an advanced age, but the lamentable death of her nephew, Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, followed by that of her husband, both of which she took much to heart, hastened her own end. Her death is mourned by a large circle of relatives both at Damaun and Udwada.—On Sunday it was very warm during the day, but by the evening clouds gathered in the sky and wind began to blow, and by 9 p. m. there were flashes of lightning, and from 11-30 p.m. to 1 a.m, rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, fell, which was measured to be one inch and 68 cents.

THE DIRECTOR OF VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION AT BARODA.—A correspondent writes:—The decision of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda regarding the temporary appointment of Rao Bahadur Chhaganlal Thakordas Modi, B. A., as the "Vidyadhikari," or the Director of Vernacular Instruction during the absence of Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, M.A., L. L. B., on special duty, will be received with great delight not only by the Guzaratis but by the Deccanis as he made himself popular amongst all classes. Mr. Modi received his higher education in the Elphinstone College, where he earned the high opinions of Professors T. Hatchenden and R. G. Bhandarkar, Ph D., C. I. E. He took his degree of B. A. in 1880 and shortly after joined the Educational Department of the Baroda State. He served in different capacities as assistant master in the High School, Principal Training College, Educational Inspector and Assistant Vidyadhikari. For a time he came to Bombay as Superintendent of the Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College and Boarding School. In fact he had to organise the entire working of the two institutions from the beginning against many odds and difficulties. The late Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang and the Hon. Mr. J. U. Vajnik considered the action of the Goculdas Tejpal charity committee so wrong that both of them resigned their seats on the committee and wrote to Mr. Modi to that effect. Mr. Modi has travelled in several parts of India to gain first-hand information about the system of education and particularly the kindergarten system, and has contributed a great deal to the current Gujarati literature. Some of his works have been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as prize and library books and have passed through more than one edition. Some of the advocates of the introduction of the Vernaculars in the University curriculum are extremely desirous to see him in the Senate Hall, but hitherto they have failed in inducing Mr. Modi to offer himself as a candidate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	19	4	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	0	8
E Mazagaon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	4	35
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	26	14	159
Total plague deaths to date	79,297	63,019	
Same date last year	6	13	95
Cholera	6	7	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,026 as against 1,097 during the previous week. Out of the total number, 89 died from plague and 64 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 102 and 103 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 707, while that of plague was 94.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

IMPUGNING A MAGISTRATE'S IMPARTIALITY.

RE PANDURANG GOVIND PUJARI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application by the petitioner Pandurang and twelve others, applying for transfer of the case between them, Shevadharis and the Badwes, from the Court of Mr. G. P. Thakar, first class magistrate of Pandhurpur, to that of either the District Magistrate of Sholapur, or any other magistrate subordinate to him. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the petitioners; the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for the complainant; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. In January last, the first petitioner and six others applied to the High Court for revision of an order passed by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Sholapur, directing the petitioners, Shevadharies, not to obstruct the Badwes in performing their Alanker puja in the temple of Shri Pandurang at Pandharpur. The High Court then set aside the order of the District Magistrate, and directed that he do rehear the case after making all the persons interested parties, and receiving the evidence they may produce before him, and pass a fresh order. The fresh application for a transfer was now made by the petitioners.

The petitioners stated that they are the Shevadharis, or hereditary priests of the temple of Shri Pandurang at Pandharpur. The Badwes are the managers, overseers, and trustees of the temple. Their respective rights had been settled by the High Court in previous proceedings adopted in 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1895. The court had decided that the petitioners, the Pujaris and Shevadharis, are hereditary priests entitled to be present in the temple and officiate as of right at all services, and that Badwes are in no way entitled to prevent the petitioners from exercising their duties during the said services. The Badwes had, however, been obstructing them in the performance of their duties and in the enjoyment of their rights. On the complaint of Dnyaneshwur Babajee Badwe, the District Magistrate of Sholapur passed an order on the 10th October 1899 to the prejudice of the petitioners, which was set aside by the High Court in January last. After the case was sent back, Mr. Maconochie transferred the case for inquiry and trial to Mr. G. P. Thakar, first class magistrate at Pandharpur. On the 12th May last, Mr. Thakar issued a notice requiring the parties to attend his court and put in written statements of their rights and duties; and the case was fixed for hearing on the 22nd June last. Petitioners applied for a transfer on the following grounds:—Mr. Thakar, the magistrate, was a Yajman or patron of Wishwanath Gopal Badwe, and as such there was a real likelihood of his dealing with the case with a bias in favour of the Badwes. As such patron, the magistrate was naturally interested in the result of the case, and he had already expressed his opinion in favour of the Badwes, and against the petitioners, in a report submitted by him to the District Magistrate in 1893. The views expressed by him in the said report were based upon a total misapprehension of the decisions of the High Court in the previous litigation. Petitioners were afraid that Mr. Thakar would, in accordance with the views he had already expressed, decide the matter against them; and it was subm itted that he was therefore disqualified from trying the case.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, the District Magistrate, in an answering affidavit to the petition, said it was a fact that Mr. Thakar was the Yajman of Wishwanath Gopal Badwe, but the word patron was not a quite correct translation of the term. Mr. Maconochie said he was sure that relation, which was a mere matter of form, could in no way affect the judicial impartiality of Mr. Thakar. It was also true Mr. Thakar once tother submitted a report District Deputy Collector, Sholapur; but it simply expressed his general views and had nothing to do with the trial of the case or consideration of its judicial merits. It was merely a departmental report submitted in a non-judicial capacity. Besides, in the present case, this report had already been rejected as evidence. Mr. Maconochie, therefore, declared that neither of these facts would influence the magistrate (Mr. Thakar) in a judicial enquiry or interfere with his judicial independence.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving the decision of the Court, said: A dispute having arisen at Pundharpur between the Badwes and Sevadharis of a temple, with reference to the right of the Sevadharis (or temple servants), to participate in the Alangar Puja (or decoration rites), the Magistrate of the district apparently with a view to prevent a possible breach of the peace, referred petitions received by him on the subject to a First-Class Magistrate, and, on receiving his report, issued an order purporting to affect the Sevadharis generally. That order, owing to the defective procedure followed, and other grounds of objection, appearing to be open to revision as ultra vires of the powers conferred by Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was considered in application No. 247 of 1899, and ultimately set aside by the Division Bench of this Court, (In re Pandurang ji, Bombay L. Reporter, 84, Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Crowe) which directed the District Magistrate to "re-hear the case after making all the persons interested parties, and receiving the evidence they may produce before him, and to pass a fresh order." It appears that after the return of the records and proceedings, further action was taken by the First-Class Magistrate who issued to the parties concerned in the alleged dispute, an order which purports to be under Sub-section (1) of Section 145 of the Code, requiring them to attend in person or by pleader, or to put forward statements of the rights which they respectively claim. The present application has now been made to this Court to transfer the matter from the Court of the First-Class Magistrate who made that order, to some other competent Court. The impartiality of the Magistrate in question had been impugned both on the ground that he had already enquired into and reported (unfavourably it would seem to the present applicants) on the subject of the dispute and also that he is the hereditary Yejman of one of the parties concerned in the dispute as an Upadhya and priest of the shrine. Among the papers now before this Court is a document which purports to be an affidavit by the Magistrate of the District, and which (after detailing sets forth the opinion of that officer to the effect that the Magistrate whose impartiality is impugned will not be influenced by the relations in which he admittedly stands to one of the parties interested. It is somewhat difficult to understand on what grounds it could have been supposed that such an expression of opinion could have formed a basis for any decision by this Court as to the advisability of directing the transfer applied for. And it is by no means reassuring to find that the head of the Magistracy of the district in a document of so solemn a nature as an affidavit made under the sanction of an oath, should have felt no hesitation in making a statement which is not borne out by the facts but by personal opinion, which in the circumstances can only rest upon conjecture as to the mental attitude of another officer. In considering the expediency of directing a transfer for the ends of justice, the Calcutta High Court (in Dupeyron vs. Drive, I. L. R., 23 Calcutta, page 495) has deemed it essential to decide "not merely the question whether there has been any real bias in the mind of a Magistrate, but also the further question whether incidents may not have happened, which, though they may be susceptible of explanation are neverth less such as are calculated to create in the mind of the accused a reasonable apprehension that he may not have a fair and impartial trial. This ruling has been followed in the Legal Remembrancer vs, Bhairab Chandra Chakharbutty, (I. L. R. 25, Calcutta, 729) where it was observed that the importance of securing the confidence of parties in the fairness of the tribunal is next only to the importance of securing a fair and impartial tribunal, I. L. R. 25 Calcutta, 733). A similar view was expressed by the Allahabad High Court.—Farzand Ali vs. Hanuman Prasad (I. L.R. 19 Allahabad, 64). The District Magistrate on perusing those rulings will no doubt perceive that the impressions produced in his own mind as to the impartiality of the Magistrate, require less consideration than the effect likely to be produced in the minds of the parties and their witnesses by the selection of a Magistrate whose personal antecedents or circumstances have, however unavoidably, connected him with either the one party or the other. Such considerations could not altogether have been overlooked had it been necessary for this Court to determine whether transfer should in this case be directed. Having regard however, to the wording of Section 526 of the Code we have come to the conclusion that the provisions of that Section confer no power to direct the transfer of any proceedings initiated under Section 145 of that Court. The orders that may be passed under Sub-section (1) of Section 526 are specific in sub-clauses (I) to (IV) of that Sub-section. The first of these clauses authorizes an order that any offence be enquired into or tried by any Court competent in all respects but that of local jurisdiction. Section 1 5, however, does not contemplate inquiry or trial into an offence. It deals as the heading to Part IV in which it is contained suggests, with the prevention of offences, which, if the procedure be effectual, may never be committed, and which, if committed, could not be enquired into or tried under the procedure prescribed in Section 145 Clause (ii) of Section 526 authorizes an order that any criminal case or appeal, or class thereof, be transferred. The word "criminals" governs the word "appeal" as well as the word "case" and must therefore bear the same connotation in both connection, that is to say, a criminal case like a criminal appeal must arise out of and deal with some crime already committed. It seems therefore that this clause confers no power to deal with procedure that can be taken only for the prevention of crime. Indeed the phrase "criminal case" recurs in Clause (iii) of Section 526, where it is manifestly incapable of application to any proceedings which could not be transferred to and tried before this Court. Clause IV of Section 526, it is equally obvious, has no reference to proceedings under Section 526. The remaining Sub-sections indicate with sufficient clearness, that the power to transfers operates only when there is a person accused. Section 145, it is true, contemplates a procedure which may involve such inquiry as would fall within the definition in Clause (k) or (m) of Section 4 of the Code. But the action which may ultimately be taken thereunder, is not punitive, but preventive, and for that purpose, as Sub-section (5) shows, is provisional only until such time as final or formal adjudication on the rights affected may be obtained and carried into effect by a Court competent to deal with the matter in due course of law. The Magistrate, in acting under that Section, is restricted by the necessity of observing all the conditions thereby imposed as precedent to the exercise of the powers conferred. Sub-section 4 expressly provides that he is not at liberty to go into the merits of the claims of any of the parties to the dispute, to a *right* to posses the subject thereof. He can decide only the *fact* of possession at date of the order requiring them to put in their statements. And, further, this Sub-section implies that it is unnecessary for him to formulate a decision even on that point if it should present insuperable difficulties. He is to decide the fact of possession "if possible," but alternative action when decision on that fact is not possible is authorized by the second *proviso*, which enables the Magistrate to attach the subject matter of the dispute. It is thus evident that nothing that could affect the past, present or future *rights* of the parties, was contemplated in the Section. The action to be taken (though judicial inquiry and judicial discretion are no doubt required as essential to the exercise of the powers conferred) is *quasi* executive action, having for its object and justification the prevention of a breach of the public peace. The existence of a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace is a condition lying at the root of the powers conferred, It is expressly stated in Sub-section (1) as a matter *on* which a Magistrate *must* be satisfied before he can take any action at all under the Section, and Sub-section (5) imperatively requires that the Magistrate shall, even after he has passed his own, cancel it on its being shown that no such dispute exists or has existed. Looking to the facts of this case, and specially to the circumstance that proceedings appear to have been protracted therein from a date earlier than the commencement of the current year, without appar

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 1-2—1-8
3 per cent Rentes £100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£93 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London.....28 15-16 "
Do New York .....63 1-8 plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25'14—1
Do. New York .....4'86 5-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. "

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £150,000.

Yellow metal 7.

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady with one buyer of ready Credits at 1s. 4 3-16 d., at which a small amount was placed. This rate was also offering from 15th April but few bills, if any, came out.

Private wire was placed for December at 1s. 4 1-32d. but the business done during the day is quite insignificant.

Bank Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,,	...1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 7-32 to 1-4 3-16d.	
,, ,, Francs	170 to 169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,, ...	,, 152
Japan ,, ...	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market remains utterly devoid of life with rates unchanged at Rs. 96 for Cash and coming settlement, and Rs. 95-15 for the end of October.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with little doing.

	Rs.
Manockji Petit and S. W. Co	1,715
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	660
Bombay Burma Trading Corpn....	6,875
Do. do. New Issue...	1,750

FREIGHTS.—There is no business to report and the tone of the market is unchanged. The following are sellers' rates:—

Liverpool.—September-October 19s. to 20s. November 19s. 6d. with 6d. per ton higher up to March, when 21s. 6d. is quoted.

Antwerp.—September-October 19s. 6d. to 20s. November 19s. 6d.

Dunkirk.—September to November 20s.

Hamburg.—September-October 22s.

Amsterdam.—May 22s.

COALS.—Locally there is nothing doing, but in Calcutta, owing to the excessive rain that has fallen and which continues, all work at the Docks and on board steamers has been suspended for the last week, and it is anticipatated that shipments of coals for this month will be considerably delayed.

WHEAT.—The market, owing to speculation, is steady at Rs. 4-8-3 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 10-12 with nothing doing.

RAPESEED is firm at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 for Brown Cowapore, Yellow being named Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-8 owing to scarcity of the article.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 40-12.

POPPYSEED.—Firm with a good enquiry at Rs. 8-9.

COTTON.—In spite of the rise in Liverpool for spot Americans and in Mid.-Uplands and also in American futures, 21 points for December, and 22 for March, locally rates are pretty much the same as they were yesterday in a steady market.

During the day the Mills bought between 800 and 900 bales, exporters taking about the same quantity.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	215
do. F. G. ready	200
do. do. Jan., 1901	203
Broach Fine, ready	230
do. Good, ready	225
do. do. March, 1901.....	243

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm. Manchester was dull. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 7 4-32d. plus 4-33. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 1-2d. plus 1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
7·2	6·11	5·27	5·19	5·15
plus 2	plus 8	plus 5	plus 4	plus 47

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	[illegible]00 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do Continent.....	7,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	[illegible]8 4 plus 1-8
Futures, month of December	[illegible]us 21
,, ,, of March.....	[illegible]us 22

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales.
Khandesh.....	62 ,,
Barsee and Nugur.....	104 ,,
Berar	56 ,,
Total Oomras	222 ,,
Compta and Dharwar.....	389 ,,
Westerns	148 ,,
Egyptain	749 ,,
Total ..	1,508 ,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Wheat	35,560 cwts.
Linseed	100 ,,
Rapeseed	3,639 ,,
Gingellyseed	419 ,,
Poppyseed	48 ,,
Castorseed	1,952 ,,
Rice	41,901 ,,
Myrabollams	230 ,,

Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Co. have effected the following sales of Bengal coal:—

4,000 tons April-May, 1900	shipment
2,000 tons, Sept-October, 1900	do
18,000 tons Jany to April 1901	do
300 tons, Jany. to March 1901	do
500 tons, Jany 1901	do
2,000 tons Jany. to June 1901	do

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th Sept., as compared with the statement of 11th Sept:—

LIABILITIES.	September 11. Rs. A. P.	September 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,63,92,312 8 2	1,36,86,643 9 17
Other Deposits, &c.	6,24,38,853 11 1	5,9,00,062 10 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,72,367 14 3	3,65,753 4 0
Sundries	18,25,361 4 7	18,92,184 2 11
	11,14,24,935 9 1	10,54,46,643 11 4
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	70,04,776 0 0	72,96,259 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	76,39,193 8 0	75,92,868 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,80,33,699 3 4	1,80,77,645 8 2
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,43,11,792 2 4	2,39,77,980 11 4
Bills discounted, &c.....	1,31,30,740 1 0	1,38,64,397 13 6
Balances with other Banks.	9,49,478 8 10	9,03,847 5 8
Bullion	1,20,689 13 9	1,956 4 4
Dead Stock	16,04,860 14 9	16,03,613 0 6
Stamps	10,9·9 4 11	10,610 2 8
Sundries	9,16,705 3 10	8,86,528 5 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office *a*.	1,47,44,454 15 3	1,46,16,273 11 7
Do. at Branches *b* ..	2,56,43,515 13 1	2,06,15,373 3 9
Rs....	11,14,28,935 9 1	10,54,46,643 11 4

a Including Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value.... Rs. 6,35,04,>-0-0
b Do. do. do. .... ,, 3,90,547-8-0
Total.... Rs. 10,25,537-8-0

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	4,000	...	7,600
Or per mile of Railway	66	74	...	140
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	33,079	44,683	...	77,762
Total for 9 weeks ...	36,679	48,683	..	85,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,672	7,570	...	11,242
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	139	...	207
Total to corresponding date do. ...	31,618	31,322	..	63,940

Decrease for the week ... .Rs. 3,642
Increase to date..... ,, 21,422

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—September 19, at Midnapur, the wife of E G Drake-Brockman, I C S, of a son.

LYALL.—September 15, at Rangamatti, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Horace Lyall, of a son, which only survived its birth a few hours.

SANDERS.—September 22, at No. 3, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of H J Sanders, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

NUMEROUS selections from the Records of the Bombay Government have just been published by the Revenue Department, dealing with the revision settlement of villages in various collectorates. They are all more or less belated in their appearance, but quite early enough, no doubt, for those to whom their issue means increased taxation. The General Settlement Survey has now been completed, and where new appointments have not been found for the officers charged with the work, long leave has been granted. The general tendency has been towards enhancement of assessments, for signs of the material progress of the land-holders were not wanting in many places. Papers referring to three villages in Dharwar, one in the Poona Collectorate, and the Shahada taluka of Khandesh follow the larger publication which deals with the Kelva-Mahim taluka of Thana. This latter is the only important one and the correspondence concerning it covers a vast amount of foolscap, relating as it does to close on two hundred villages and involving the reclassification of the whole of them. Revision survey measurement was sanctioned nine years ago. The Kelva-Mahim taluka is in the western centre of the Thana collectorate. It is well-watered, has a fertile soil, and since the original survey was carried out has been vastly improved in rateable value by the construction of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which runs straight through it. The taluka has been gradually benefited by this, and the people, or many of them, have acquired wealth. The grass trade has assumed enormous proportions and although the hay grown in the taluka is sold in Bombay by the Middleman for more than double its cost there is still a handsome profit for the producer. The population numbers altogether over eighty thousand souls, having doubled itself since the date of the original assessment. Although the clothing of all classes is described as slovenly, only the Kathotis are poor. They are wretchedly poor according to Mr. Hudson who reports upon them. But the agricultural classes who are Agris, Kunbis, Kolis and Varlis are generally comfortably off. In view of these facts Mr. Hudson came to the conclusion that the people were under-assessed, some of the percentages however being objected to by Mr. Logan who was then Collector. The people affected petitioned against Mr. Hudson's re-assessment and re-grouping and the matter was referred for further consideration. Mr. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, visited and fully reported on the nature of the soil and its possibilities and ultimately Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Survey Commissioner, reported to Government that the classification of the original survey in the varkas land was largely erroneous, and so was the revised survey, the standard of the latter being too high.

The reduction Mr. Muir-Mackenzie recommended, however, was not so great as the people desired, and we notice that the leading Marathi journal even yet declares that the taluka is too highly assessed. Our contemporary quotes a despatch of the Secretary of State in 1879, in which he wrote:—"I am unable to satisfy myself that there has been no tendency on the part of your Settlement Department towards undue enhancement of assessment in revision. I desire that your Excellency's Government will carefully watch and curtail that tendency, always bearing in mind that the worst effect of under-assessment is a loss of revenue, possibly to some degree compensated for by an increase of wealth among the people; while over-assessment, even when not excessive, is sure to produce a material deterioration of agricultural and general prosperity." And the Deccan paper adds: "We wish the Bombay Government had remembered this piece of advice and acted up to it rather than straining their conscience so as to cover the present case of abnormal enhancement with a justification." This observation is already disposed of in the letter of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. The undoubtedly extensive prevalence of indebtedness and the rapid transfer of land from the cultivating to the money-lending classes was noticed by the Director as the one regrettable feature in the economic condition of the taluka. And it was especially noticeable among the primitive tribes, such as the Varlis and others. Regarding these people, the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Patwardhan, reported that out of 654 occupancies registered in their names not less than 254 have been transferred in the revenue records to the names of the money-lending classes. But Mr. Muir-Mackenzie declines to believe that this most regrettable fact is evidence of the assessment being too high. On the contrary he thinks it simply shows that no leniency of assessment will prevent the land passing out of the hands of the ignorant and improvident cultivator or jungle man into the hands of the acute possessor of capital and ready cash. The Varlis and primitive tribes indeed are principally owners of the dry-crop lands, the assessment of which has been shown to be almost ridiculously low.

And here Mr. Muir-Mackenzie is successful in demonstrating the justice of the increase, based principally on the fact that the grass and hay constitute a new and valuable asset which was hardly in existence at the time of the original settlement. Although the people have not paid their fair dues they are still in debt, and, as Government points out in its resolution, the easy assessments on all classes of land have attracted to the taluka, as in other parts of Thana District, numerous purchasers and grass-traders, and large areas, belonging to the poor and illiterate members of the cultivating classes, many of whom consist of Varlis and other primitive tribes, have been bought by the white-robed classes at a price most remunerative to the purchasers. There can be no doubt that the taluka is perfectly capable of bearing a substantial enhancement of assessment, and that in measuring that enhancement within the same limits as have stood the test of experience in other Konkan talukas, there will be no danger of exceeding the bounds of moderation. Government has not arrived at this conclusion without the most careful investigation, and this is easily proved by a glance at the Papers. The petitioners against the enhancement plead that their indebtedness is the result of heavy assessment and advance their indebtedness as sufficient proof of their inability to meet the enhancement. It is also urged that the increase is merely in pursuance of a policy of large enhancements, which has been a characteristic of the Bombay Government. But Mr. Muir-Mackenzie distinctly shows that this is not so; for beyond reducing the assessments he reiterates that the pitch of the assessment has little or nothing to do with the indebtedness of the cultivating population in this country. One of the most remarkable inconsistencies of those who attempt to decry our assessments is that they declare that in alienated villages, and even in Native States, the people are better off. If it be true that they are better off it is still more certainly true that the payments of their cultivators by way of assessments are higher. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie even contends that the increase will not bear more heavily, in proportion to the existing burden upon indebted cultivator than upon him who was not already indebted. The increase of assessment will not help to emancipate the cultivator from the power of the money-lender—lenient assessments did not do so—in a taluka, where much of the lowest assessed and best paying land has already passed out of the hands of the occupants. The State would advantage many more money-lenders than provident cultivators by taking less than the full and fair assessment. To any representation of the kind which the Shahada taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate may be inclined to make a similar reply may be given. The history of the taluka has been one of continuous progress. Originally it was one of the wildest and most inaccessible of the northern Khandesh tracts. The forest has now been cleared; wild beasts, among which the tiger was prominent, have disappeared, and the railway is approaching within a few miles of its southern border. It has a rich soil and certain rainfall, and its prosperity in the future will probably be greater than in the past. There seems to be no substantial reason why in face of these solid advantages the assessment which was made on a jungle basis should not be enhanced. The re-assessments referred to in the selection of Papers before us seem to have been made with the utmost regard to the interests of the agriculturists as well of the Government, and we fail to see any reason why any further reductions should be made than those recommended by the Revenue Commissioner.

THE large and increasing number of drawn games is detracting from the pleasures of the cricket spectator, who, however much he likes to witness big scoring, also wants to see the game terminate in decisive fashion. In the County Championship alone there have been seventy, as against ninety-six lost and won; in other words, 42 per cent. of the total number of matches could not be finished within the allotted three days. In other first-class matches there has been a similar record, and as Mr. W. J. Ford observes in the "National Review," this is "rather an alarming proportion." Much has been said and written on this subject, and many have been the suggestions made to render the batsman more vulnerable to attack. The subject is one full of difficulty, and yet it is obvious that something must be done to enable matches to be fought out to the end. Mr. Ford dismisses as unsatisfactory any possible alteration in the size of bat, ball and stumps, and goes further afield. He touches on a greater stringency of the law of leg-before-wicket, but this might possibly interfere with the elementary principles of playing a straight bat and keeping the ball down. Any new law would throw a very great additional responsibility on the umpire, and this might not be desirable, nor might that official wish to possess greater powers in this direction. Another suggestion coming from a professional source would enact that only eight men should bat on either side, and this scheme would undoubtedly help to the abolition of draws, but what would the bowlers say to such an arrangement? Any attempt to shorten the game by altering the size of the ball or legalising throwing would, at any rate for a long time, tend rather to weaken than aid the attack. The best suggestion in line with the past evolution of the game seems to be that of narrowing the bat, which would increase the penalty on misshits without diminishing the value of good strokes; and possibly it might also be found practical to heighten the wickets. It has been suggested that a batsman shall only hit the ball once, and possibly it would not harm the game if a batsman were debarred from hitting the ball twice, even to save his wicket. The suggestions that a batsman must run every fourth ball, or that a catch should count on the first bound, or that the pitch should be shortened, would, however, be a distinct retrogression. Mr. Ford points out that much time is lost by the time allowed between each innings, and the departure of one batsman to another going in being exceeded, and he computes if the rules were strictly enforced there would be a saving of an hour and-a-half in three days. If this is an accurate estimate of time wasted and it were devoted to play, many matches would be completed which are now left unfinished. If this does not suffice it has been suggested the game should be decided on the first innings. Mr. A. C. Maclaren, the Lancashire captain, agrees this is fair enough if it were decided that the side which lost the toss in the first match should have the option of batting first in the return. The alteration of the rules of cricket is not a subject on which to dogmatise; it can only come about very slowly and as the result of long and careful trials.

THE high birth-rate in the Central Provinces during 1898-99 naturally led to an increase in the number of primary vaccinations. The total was seventeen per cent. higher than in the preceding year. A circumstance that contributed to the increase was the aggregation of people in famine relief camps, where hospital assistants were able to perform a large number of vaccinations. Re-vaccination, however, greatly decreased, the reduction in the Feudatory States amounting to fifty per cent. In the Khalsa there was a decline of twenty per cent. In one district alone, that of Betul, where in the previous year 11,896 re-vaccinations were performed, those operations fell last year to 835. One explanation is that the high number of the previous year was due to the prevalence of small-pox. There is, however, nothing to indicate to what extent the re-vaccination was that of adults or adolescents. One striking feature of the statistics is the difference between the number of vaccinations in towns and in the country districts. At Home we have the "Conscientious Objector" who is usually not an unintelligent individual; and it appears that in the Central Provinces vaccination is not very popular in the towns where, as the Government Resolution declares, the average individual is better educated than is the case in rural tracts. In towns such as Nagpur, Harda and Umrer the percentage of successful vaccinations among infants is only about thirty-five of those classed as available. In Nagpur district the percentage is sixty-six, while that of the town is but thirty-six. During the year there were throughout the provinces 3,196 deaths from small-pox. It is admitted that the statistics practically offer no apparent correspondence between the proportion of persons unprotected and the prevalence of the disease or number of fatal cases. In the report published last year it was pointed out that the use of glycerinated lymph had not been satisfactory but a further trial of it has met with better results. Glycerinated lymph was generally adopted at Home as one of the improvements under the New Act intended to remove certain causes for objection and to make vaccination more popular. It is stated that the vaccination staff in the Central Provinces now better understand the use of this lymph and as a consequence have greater confidence in it than at first. The vaccinator is a sort of "handy man" and during plague, famine and cholera his services have been constantly requisitioned to assist in combating the ravages of that grim sisterhood. The ordinary and extraordinary services of the staff in a time of unparalleled stress are warmly acknowledged by the Officiating Chief Commissioner who also places on record his recognition of the careful supervision carried out by the administrative medical officers and civil surgeons.

ONE of the most important commercial questions in England at the present moment, and one which is engaging great attention is that of coal-supply. Many people are in favour of legislation forbidding the export of English coal. While this idea is surrounded with great difficulties, it is a fact that English colliery-owners are aware that they possess a limited, if large, quantity of fuel superior to that obtainable in any other part of the world, and the coal rates have gone up. There are numerous other sources of supply, and in one of the London papers it was suggested that in the event of England's supply failing the coal-fields of China would provide the deficiency if the Chinese could be induced to exploit their country, but to this action they show very small inclination. If coal is needed why talk of obtaining it from China when the immense resources of India are untouched? The quality of coal obtained from the few Indian mines working, if not good, is improving, but the greatest coal-fields in India are situated in parts far away from all channels of communication. Who can say what would be the quality of fuel these new tracts would produce? The development of the coal-fields of India would mean the growth of the iron manufacturing industry. At present the output is confined to those pits which are conveniently situated to the railways, and in consequence the supply is limited. Every ton mined is used up, and if the output were increased the market would grow. In this case the supply regulates the demand, but until India can rely upon her own resources, no industry depending upon coal can make substantial headway. Collieries are in the greatest state of development in Bengal, and in the Nizam's territory it is computed there is a supply capable of providing sufficient coal for the railways of India for the next 100 years. Coal is to be had all over India, but the coal-bearing districts are not touched by the railways. In those places where mines are being worked they are capable of greater production, if only the disabilities were removed and communication given between the mines and the consuming centres.

IT is officially notified that Bombay Act. II. of 1900, an Act to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 15th inst.

OFFICERS whose regiments have gone to China will, on expiration of their leave, join the depots of their regiments in India.

THE Government of India has agreed to transfers from the 17th and 25th Madras Infantry of 100 men from each regiment as a preliminary measure in order that the recruitment of Moplas may not be impeded.

MAJOR SHORE is posted as Agency Surgeon, Quetta.

MR. BARNES, Resident in Baluchistan, goes on privilege leave for two months from the 4th October. Mr. Colvin officiates.

COLOUR-SERGEANT EDWIN LONG, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, is appointed Quarter Master of that corps with the honorary rank of 2nd-Lieutenant.

THE number of cholera cases in Srinagar on the 19th instant was 394 and in the mofussil 674. On the previous day there were 41 deaths in the city and 19 in the districts.

THE recent heavy rain at Delhi has caused considerable damage in the city. It is officially reported that 250 houses of inferior construction have fallen: 300 have been badly damaged, and nine persons killed. An expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's regret at this loss of life and property has been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 63. Four fresh plague cases were reported, and there were the same number of deaths from that cause. The total mortality on Saturday increased to 103, the quinquennial average being 56. There were two fresh cases of plague reported, and the same number of deaths from that disease.

UNDER the auspices of the Indian Tea Association it is understood that Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products, will undertake a tour of the tea gardens in the Darjiling district extending over a period of about six weeks. On his way back to Calcutta Dr. Watt will probably visit some of the Duars gardens. He will leave Calcutta early next month.

FROM a paper lately read before the Society of Engineers in London by Mr. A. H. Binyon, it appears that the number of travellers by the underground railway, the omnibuses and tramways of the metropolis in one year, reached the enormous grand total of 685,400,000. The tramways are the most popular or most used of the three means of transit, since they carried 45 per cent. of the traffic, or 309,000,000. The omnibuses carried 248,000,000 and the underground railway 128,400,000.

THE Karachi Municipality, endorsing the opinion expressed by their managing committee regarding the levy of an octroi duty on piece-goods, wheat, flour and bran, have requested the Commissioner in Sind, in the event of terminal charges being abolished, to sanction, from 1st January 1901, the imposition of octroi on piece-goods at 1 per cent. ad valorem, on wheat and flour at 2 annas per maund and on bran at one anna per maund.

THE following is the programme of the bill tour of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the month of October, 1900:—October 6th leave Simla and arrive Fagu, 7th halt, 8th Digtali, 9th Bhujjil, 10th Madhaia Ghat, 11th Serai via Chor Peak, 12th Kagna, 13th Patharnala, 14th halt, 15th Deha, 16th Sainj, 17th Fagu and 18th Simla. His Honour's arrivals and departures will be private.

THE extraordinary heavy monsoon which has visited the Punjab this year is shown by the fact, that in Lahore the total rainfall is now nearly an inch above the normal, whereas at the end of July it was nearly 9 inches below. On July 30th, for example, the total rainfall in Lahore from the 1st January was 3·66 inches against a normal of 12·34. To-day the total is 20·73, against a normal of 19·90. Thus, in less than two months Lahore has received 17 inches of rain. The fall in other parts of the Punjab, since the burst of the monsoon, has been much heavier.

THE following officers proceed to join corps in China:—To the 7th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenants Ross, 2-4th Gurkhas; 2nd-Lieutenant Sandys, 16th Bengal Infantry; to the 24th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Du Labillierre, 22nd Punjab Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Wilson Johnstone, 26th Sikhs; to the 1st Sikhs, Captain Davies, 3rd Sikhs and Lieutenant Campbell, Guides Infantry; to the 26th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Macpherson, 24th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry.

IN the Cachar District the effect of the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway is already becoming apparent in the shape of increased applications for land in the vicinity of the railway line in the North Cachar Hills, and as the demand for land is still considerable, further disforestation is recommended by the Deputy Commissioner. Licenses have also been granted to explore for coal and other minerals in the North Cachar Hills, but up to the present the lime-stone and coal discovered in these hills appear to be of inferior quality and in places difficult of access.

EVERY year the number of lunatics in the Lahore Asylum is stated to be "the largest on record." The year 1899, the report of which has lately come to hand, was no exception. On the last day of the year there were 319 inmates, and as the old asylum was built to accommodate only 296, it is apparent there was some overcrowding. Happily this overcrowding is now a thing of the past, as the new Central Lunatic Asylum at Lahore is more than big enough to contain both the Lahore and the Delhi inmates, that is to say, all the lunatics of the province, for which, in fact, it has been built. It is pleasing to note that during the year as many as 37 patients were discharged as cured, and 14 others were sufficiently improved to be transferred to friends—a result that compares more than favourably with the asylum statistics of some other provinces in India.

THE elopement of the young daughter of an Honorary Captain of the Commissariat Department with a Sergeant employed in the Public Works Department, has created a sensation in Rangoon. A charge of abducting a minor from lawful guardianship was lodged by the parents with the Police Commissioner, but all efforts to trace the missing couple proved futile locally. It now transpires, says a Rangoon telegram, that the runaway couple proceeded by rail to a station called Kambe, where the gay Lothario was arrested, but not till after the bonds of marriage had been tied by a Roman Catholic priest, who was ignorant of the fact that the girl was under age. The Sergeant is in custody for the offence charged by the parents, while the girl has returned to her father's home.

MANY amateur financiers, writes a contemporary, have wondered why Council Bills last year were overbought by no less than 526 lakhs. Theoretically the year's sale of Council Bills ought always to be less than the year's balance of trade, for the plain reason that the balance of trade is settled, not by Council Bills alone, but also by bank transactions such as Homeward family remittances and Homeward remittances of the profits earned by foreign capital invested in Indian industries; and we have it on the authority of Euclid that the part is less than the whole. The official explanation, now published, is very simple. It was in October of last year that it became evident that serious and widespread distress must arise in a great part of Western and Central India in consequence of the premature ending of the monsoon rains. Grain speculation set in, prices rose rapidly, and a large demand for currency arose. This was furnished by the importation of 143 lakhs worth of treasure and an over-buying of Council Bills by 256 lakhs in the month of October alone. In January, February and March of the present year an enormous and high-priced rice crop in Burma needed to be financed, and during those months, therefore, there were also large imports of treasure and Council Bills. Throughout the winter the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate was never below six per cent. and was generally at eight per cent., in spite of this plentiful supply of capital.

THE destroyer (Thasher,) while taking part in an attack on the defences of Plymouth early on Sept. 7th morning collided with the targets on the torpedo range inside the breakwater, and also struck a buoy. She was travelling at twenty knots. Her bows were badly damaged, the steam pipe was twisted, the look-out bridge was carried away and water found its way into the foremost compartment up to the collision bulk head. She returned to harbour to be docked, and will not be able to take part in the concluding operations. It will be remembered that on September 29, 1897, the Thrasher and Lynx were in collision off Deadman Point, Cornwall, and that the former was so badly damaged that she was run ashore to prevent her sinking. There was a terrible escape of steam, and three or four of the Thrasher's stokers were scalded to death. One of the men was the brave fellow Lynch, who, in rescuing a comrade, was shockingly scalded, and died some time later at his home in Ireland from the effects of the Injuries. Before his death he was presented with the Albert Medal as a mark of Royal favour for gallantry. In August of the same year the "Thrasher" was in collision with the "Phaeton," off the Eddystone.

THE Italians are almost as good sailors as we are, and it is impossible to pay them a higher compliment, as we are above all things proud of our sea-legs. The Duke of the Abruzzi, who started a year ago to out-Nansen Nansen, has succeeded, and has got nearer the North Pole than any other human being by about thirty-seven miles. And yet there is no great fuss about the achievement. It is not for nothing that a man is the son of a king. He may beat other men at their own games; and the great public of the world refuses to be astonished. Consider the clamour that was raised about Nansen, and compare it with the comparative indifference with which the news is received that the Duke of the Abruzzi has beaten all records in Polar expeditions. But it may be that we are suffering from a surfeit of excitment. And, after all, why should we be interested in the North Pole? Taken in its quiddity, as Charles Lamb would say, is it in any way superior to the Equator, which is crossed every day without a murmur?

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE RUSSIANS AT PEKING.

THE AMERICANS NOT UNDER WALDERSEE.

SITUATION IN YANG-TSE CRITICAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Russians yesterday occupied the fortifications at Lutai on the Shang-hai-kwan railway beyond Peitang.

An Imperial Russian decree states that the remaining Russian troops at Peking will be withdrawn gradually as local conditions permit.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

General Chaffee's force will be reduced to 1,500 men and be subject only to the orders of Mr. Conger and not Count Waldersee.

The merchants at St. Petersburg are apprehensive of the complete cessation of the China tea trade, which the disturbances in China have already seriously affected.

A boatload of Native Christian Chinese women were fired upon at Kumchuk on the West River and the women were then taken on shore and butchered by the Chinese.

The "Morning Post" in a despatch from Shanghai says that a crisis involving the whole of China is imminent, and that the Government is absolutely in the hands of Prince Tuan and Kangyi.

The situation in the Yang-tse valley is distinctly critical and the protection of British interests demands the presence of one hundred thousand troops.

The German demands make an expedition up the Yang-tse necessary.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

General Gaselee wires from Peking on the 15th :—The following further deaths have occurred :—Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 4567, Corporal Hughes ; Privates, 4137, Wogan ; 3958, Cook ; 4661 Jones ; 7th Bengal Infantry, 750, Sepoy Indri Singh ; Chinese Regiment, rank-and-file, five.

Captain Hill and the remaining injured are progressing favourably. A further telegram, dated 17th, states that 4720 Private Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers, is dead. Captain Hill passed a very bad night and his condition is precarious.

A later telegram of the same date states :—Captain Hill died this morning. The remainder of the injured, except Sepoy 696 Rambotta, 1st Sikhs, are doing well.

A telegram of the 18th instant reports the death of this sepoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Colonel Riddell, 1st Bedfordshires, will be confirmed as Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command, from 4th October.

Brigadier-General MacCall, commanding Bangalore, has been granted short leave, Colonel Potts, R. H. A., officiating.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief visits Quetta on his autumn tour, where he meets General Henry, Officiating Quarter-Master-General, about the 7th November, the latter officer accompanying him thereafter on his tour.

As now arranged H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on tour on the 23rd October for Dalhousie, and thereafter proceeding to Quetta.

CANTONMENT CHOLERA RETURNS.

The 17th Bengal Lancers, the 57th Field Battery, R.A., the 25th Gurkhas and depot 1-5th Gurkhas are the only units to-day reporting cholera.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament the South Wales Borderers beat the Volunteers by three goals to one easily to-day. Humphries shot two goals and Smith one for the Borderers, while McGowan one goal for the Volunteers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., and she is expected here on Thursday at about 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggar 4 22-32.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE King of Italy has ordered a complete admiral's uniform, intending by this to show that he is not only in name the supreme head of the land and sea forces, but intends to take an equal interest in both.

THE Budapest police have arrested a man believed to be the accomplice of Luchenni, the murderer of the Empress Elisabeth. He is a shoemaker, named Giuseppe Tomazio, and was formerly living at Venice He is believed to be the same man seen in company with Luccheni just before the murder. During the trial several witnesses spoke of this man, but he disappeared immediately after the act, and although active search was made, was never discovered. He appears to have lived since then at Budapest under the assumed name of Joseph Gree.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT STEYN.

SURRENDER OF BOERS TO THE PORTUGUESE.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

General Pole Carew occupied Komatipoort to-day, and captured much rolling-stock.

General Paget has captured the Boer camp near Elands River, besides many sheep and cattle.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Ex-President Steyn and Commandant Viljoen are following the Selati Railway northwards, and have crossed the Sabi River, which Lord Dundonald has reached.

Altogether 3,000 Boers have surrendered to the Portuguese and been sent to Lourenzo Marques, where they are placed under guard.

They are a ragged and gaunt lot and appear to be glad that the war is over.

Lord Roberts reports that the captures of stock by our forces lately total 15,700 head, of which General Paget took 10,900.

The Boers are active in the Ladybrand district.

WRECK OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Suffolk is on shore near Cape Saint Francis, westward of Port Elizabeth, and is sinking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Information has been received from South Africa of the death on the 23rd ultimo, from wounds, of Lieut. A Savory, of the 4th Hussars, attached to the South Africa Light Horse.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Lord George Hamilton, in his address to his constituents, says that strong and drastic measures in Army reform are required.

The dash and determination of our Indian troops has, he says, once more demonstrated to the world the fighting power, which the loyalty and courage of a great dependency can contribute.

HONORS FOR MR. GOSCHEN.

The "Daily News" says it is understood that Mr. Goschen will be raised to the Peerage, but will probably continue to hold his post at the Admiralty.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Slatin Pacha leaves Vienna to-day to assume the Inspector-Generalship of the Soudan.

CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Cholera in Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, records a total up to the 23rd September, of 2,177 cases and 1,002 deaths and Srinagar 1,341 casess and 576 deaths one of the latter, a European. The Jammu Province for the week ending the 23rd instant registers 40 new cases and 46 deaths.

PLAGUE MORTALITY RETURNS.

The plague mortality continues rising slowly especially in Mysore and Bombay. The total deaths for the week numbered 1,442 ; Bombay District having 164, Mysore 501, Bombay City 95, Calcutta 476, Bengal District 33, Madras Presidency 1 and Hyderabad 1.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

Sixty-six attacks and 51 deaths are recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 69. In the Cantonment cases are few, the majority of them being imported from the city. The health is good, The total number of deaths from all causes within the past week was 19, which is considerably under the average. A large number are coming voluntarily for inoculation, and within the last month 4,879 persons were inoculated. From the 1st to 25th inst. 8 cases and 7 deaths occurred in the Cantonment three were indigenous and five imported from the city.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LADIES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

One of the most interesting events of the Poona season took place this evening at Government House, Ganeshkhind, when her Excellency Lady Northcote entertained ladies. The palatial rooms at Ganeshkhind were tastefully decorated and the banquet hall and conservatory, laden with delicacies, were calculated to tempt the most fastidious. The Governor's Band discoursed sweet music at intervals. Miss Macleod and Madam Koenig, whose ability as violinists is well-known, contributed some good songs. Owing to plague and other circumstances these parties have for some years been held in abeyance, and it is due to Lady Northcote this year a revival has taken place which must be classed as one of the most successful events of the season. There were European, Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies, numbering about 150. Lady Northcote received the ladies at the entrance as they arrived. The Mahomedan ladies, especially purdahnashins, were the centre of interested little groups who laid themselves and their jewellery open to admiration. One little Mogul lady, when being asked whether she minded such undisguised admiration and inspection confessed with glowing eyes that she liked it hugely, as in her own house she had no one but her mother-in-law who never admired her like her Excellency. Several ladies of the Aga Khan's family were present. The party broke after seven o'clock in the evening.

THE FLOODS IN CALCUTTA.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

A public meeting was held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, for the purpose of organising a relief fund for destitute Natives. It was officially stated by the Commissioner of Police that the number of people killed, since the commencement of the deluge, was twelve ; the number, injured, seventeen; the number of pucca houses fallen, 182 ; kutcha houses fallen, 409. The total number of persons rendered homeless and distressed was not known exactly, but it was roughly estimated at 5,000. A representative committee was formed to collect subscriptions, and upwards of Rs. 7,000 was subscribed on the spot.

It has been raining heavily all day and the streets are again more or less flooded. Several huts collapsed to-day, but no further loss of life is reported.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

SURREY supporters are by no means so downcast as one might suppose over the county's low position on the championship table. That position is, on the whole, a rather false one, as Surrey have on many occasions scarcely done their real abilities justice. Moreover, they have lost four matches by the narrow margins of one wicket, five runs, eleven runs, and twenty-six runs respectively, which must be something like a record for one season. Their failure has been largely due to bad fielding—amounting to slackness and carelessness—and the lack of success of Richardson as a bowler. It is true that "Long Tom" has had his days of success, but he is no longer the destructive demon he was, who could bowl well for ever and completely change the appearance of a game by a supreme effort. A few hypercritical persons has found fault with the generalship of Jephson. This is rather unfair to such a genuine trier and sportsman. Captaincy is, after all, a question of experiment. Sometimes they come off, sometimes they don't. If we had anything critical to say of Jephson as a general, it would be to the effect that he is not a strict enough disciplinarian to insist upon good fielding being a sine qua non to the retention of a place in the Surrey Eleven. To field well is a different thing from being merely able to field well. When Abel got into his "ninety" against Derbyshire, at the Oval in the course of his eleventh century for the season, he grew distinctly nervous and anxious. The great little man, when 93, put in a series of dervish-like turns with his cap in his hand—why, was not clear—and then fluked a ball from Ashcroft, which beat him, to the boundary. He made a number of indifferent strokes but the thing was done. No wonder Abel was nervous. He is not a young cricketer, and is scarcely likely to repeat the feat of scoring eleven centuries in one season. Great cricketer as Abel is, he was a complete failure when first tried, and his career is instructive because it shows that nothing trains for first class cricket save first class cricket, and that promising youngsters should receive far longer trials than they frequently do. A brilliant first appearance is most deceptive in many cases, but it is not more so than a series of opening failures. Few or no batsmen spring into immediate fame.

Gloucestershire finished up the season in their very best style, and the memory of their first visit to Worcester will not quickly fade. Wrathall, Jessop, and Board were all seen at their best with the bat, but what helped to win the game so easily was the bowling of Roberts. When he broke down at Manchester he was doing as good work as he had ever accomplished during his long career, and when he re-appeared after a month's rest most people were surprised to find he bowled better than ever. Seven wickets for 32 was his record in the first innings, while five fell before him for 78 in the second. As the ground gave him no assistance, and all his colleagues came in for punishment, it is palpable he must have bowled in remarkable fashion. He has taken more wickets in a match it is true, but he has never met with so much success on a batsman's wicket. These performances make it evident that if he had been able to play right through August he would have had the best year of his life.

That Worcestershire finished so well in the County Championship Competition is quite gratifying to those acquainted with the county's difficulties. Worcestershire is distinctly a rural county, comprising only one club capable of entirely supporting a professional of the county class. Therefore the county's resources are strictly limited. They were hard hit by the absence for the whole season of W. L. Foster, their best batsman. R. E. Foster, W. W. Lowe, and G. Bromley-Martin played in proportionately fewer games than in 1899 ; and only one of them, Lowe, did himself justice. R. E. Foster was distinctly below form in his county matches. In the frequent absence of so large a contingent of their batsmen, it was doubly unfortunate that Arnold and Wheldon, who played regulary, should have batted so indifferently. Wheldon was never on his average or on his fielding, worth a place in a County Eleven, but the county had no better batsman at hand. Of the dozen new men that were tried several could not get a double figure average. In the county's extremity, Bowley made a reputation for himself as a bright, free batsman ; and his record is a creditable one for a first full season of cricket. In batting Worcestershire were the weakest eleven in the competition (wickets lost yielding only an average of 19 runs), but their bowling was by no means bad (wickets captured costing an average of 27 runs). Wilson had the pride of securing over 100 victims. Arnold was more expensive than in 1899, and though at the beginning of August he appeared to have the prospect of getting 100 wickets as well as 1,000 runs, he fell away. Burrows, a bumping fast bowler, did badly, as might have been expected in such a season, but Bannister, a new slow bowler of the Geeson type, proved the most effective in the team.

To the old cricket controversy concerning fair and unfair bowling fresh fuel has been added by one of the events of the week. The umpire Phillips, already famous for his condemnation of Jones, the Australian and Mold, the Lancastrian fast bowler, has no-balled Tyler of the Somerset eleven. The novel feature of this judgment (remarks the "Field") is that it affects one of the slowest bowlers of the day. Hitherto, while objection has been taken privately to many great slow bowlers, among whom may be instanced Southerton, Hughes of Hertford, and Watson of Lancashire, the class has enjoyed complete immunity from legal censure. Perhaps it has been considered that they did not derive from their peculiar action any advantage that the batsman would begrudge them, but they must also have been fortunate in meeting umpires of liberal views. In fact, there is greater temptation and, consequently, better excuse for slow bowlers than for fast to adopt the action which is likely to raise doubts in the official mind. A flexure of the wrist and elbow is necessary in order to give a spin to the ball in a direction transverse to its line of flight, and if the action be very sudden and strongly pronounced, as is necessary in order to make the spin as rapid as possible while the flight is very slow, a visible jerk is the result. Whether a ball so delivered is fair or unfair is a matter of opinion. Both Tyler's and Mold's deliveries have been canvassed for many years, but they have satisfied the umpires until they came under the jurisdiction of Phillips. When he delivered his adverse verdict on Monday last his colleague, Wright, was convinced that the bowling was perfectly fair, and, perhaps inadvertently, even omitted to account for the no-ball in his reckoning of the over. Although logically we are only entitled to infer that in the opinion of Phillips certain balls delivered by Mold and Tyler were open to doubt, it is inevitable that many will conclude that, according to the standard adopted by this particular umpire in common with a very large number of good judges of cricket these professionals have been throwing for years, especially as the peculiarity of their action has often been the subject of comment. It is particularly unfortunate that such differences of opinion should exist at a time when the bowler is already over-handicapped, and it would be better to amplify rather than restrict the resources at his command. To legalise throwing is quite out of the question, but it is almost equally unsatisfactory to prohibit what cannot be defined. The action which "does not satisfy" umpires differs only by the little more or less from that which passes unquestioned ; it is not throwing as throwing is usually understood. But while it seems impossible either to define fair bowing or to make umpires draw the line at the same place, the other alternative of permitting any form of delivery that is not clearly throwing has the objection of being a retrograde step.

The football season has commenced now, in the north at least, although the southern portion of the country does not launch fairly into the game until next week, and if the weather continues to be warm this will not be too early for starting what was once essentially a winter sport. Perhaps the most interesting play on Saturday was afforded by Bury, who journeyed to Sheffield and beat the United eleven by three goals to one. It will be remembered that the Cup holders of last year were the first to beat Sheffield after a long series of successes last season. Aston Villa defeated Stoke, after a keen game, by two goals to nothing, and Everton beat Preston North End by two to one, but Sunderland could only draw with Notts County, both teams scoring two goals. In the Southern League, supporters of Millwall were themselves surprised, not to say pleased, to see their favourites beat Tottenham on their own ground by three goals to nil, which, considering the strength of the home eleven, was really a brilliant victory. In the First League on Monday there were but three matches. At Aston the Villa were opposed by Preston North End, and some remarkably fine play was witnessed. The Preston attack, which in many respects was exceedingly fine, was overshadowed by the resolute defence made by the Villa. Again and again Preston rushed the ball down the field, but it was simply useless, and in the end Aston won a fairly easy victory by four goals to nil. A hard-fought game was also played at Wolverhampton between the Wanderers and Notts County. The county tried exceedingly hard, but were beaten by three goals to two. West Bromwich Albion opened their new ground with a match against Derby County, which ended in a draw, each side scoring one goal. Tottenham Hotspur hardly seem to have found their form yet. In their first match on Saturday, they were beaten by Millwall by three goals to nil, and again on Monday, on the Bristol Rovers ground, by one goal to nil in a friendly. The game was fixed originally under the Western League rules, but the match had to be fought as a friendly, the Football Association not having sent their sanction for the competition.

Taking a cursory glance through the work of handicappers for the two principal back-end handicaps, there does not appear to be any great omission. The place of honour in the Cesarewitch is filled by Irish Ivy, who last year made a very bold bid for victory up to the Bushes hill, where she gave way to Scintillant, Ercildoune, and Mitcham. Mr. Brodrick-Cicete's mare has not been seen under silk this year, but is apportioned 9st., being 14lb. more than she carried last year, while her conqueror, Scintillant is weighted at 8st. 8lb., so only has to meet her at a difference of 8 lb. on their last year's running. Mitcham, who finished third last year, beaten a head and a length and-a-half, is now allowed 8 lb., so is not treated too favourably. The same may be said of La Roche, who is weighted at 8st. 11lb., and thus made out an 8 lb. better animal than Robert the Devil, who won the race twenty years ago carrying 8st. 6lb., and 4lb. superior to St. Gatien, who won in 1884. For the three lengths beating in the Oaks Merry Gal is allowed but 5 lb., so is evidently reckoned to have come on somewhat. Joe Chamberlain, considering his record of carrying 8st. 2 lb. to victory in the Northumberland Plate, is not harshly treated with 7 st. 9 lb. ; neither is Invincible II. with 7 st. 5 lb. Jiffy II. throughout the season has run consistently, and with 8 st. 1 lb. is only allowing Tirant d'Eau 6 lb. for the three lengths beating at Goodwood with an Ebor Handicap victory to her credit. Among the lightly-weighted ones who appear to have some sort of chance may be mentioned Birpham, Senateur, Sir Reginald, Longy, Ultimatum, Wavelet's Pride, and Airola. As was to be expected, Irish Ivy heads the Cambridgeshire list with 9 st. 4 lb., which is 21 lb. more than she carried to victory last year ; but still she won in a canter, and with another year the weight, although big, does not appear excessive, when we remember that Foxhall, as a three-year-old carried 9 st. successfully, while Florence, a few years later, weighed in with 9 st. 1 lb. La Roche is put in at 8 st. 11 lb., so that the handicappers have estimated the Oaks winner the equal of Foxhall and only 1 lb. behind that grand mare, Plaisanterie, who carried 8st. 12 lb. to victory in 1885. That the Duke of Portland's filly is 1 lb. the superior of La Fleche, who eight years ago beat twenty-nine opponents, few students of racing will believe till the daughter of St. Simon proves it, and with Merry Gal 8 st. 8 lb. one wonders what Diamond Jubilee would be handicapped at. Old Eager is given a chance with 9 st., but the distance is a trifle too far for the handsome son of Enthusiast. Sirenia in the same stable with 8 st. 10 lb. presents Merry Methodist with 1 lb. for the head beating in the Jubilee Handicap. St. Noel with 8 st 7 lb. and Spectrum 7 st. 10 lb. on recent form are not out of the race ; while Little Eva, if she can stay, is wonderfully well in with 6 st. 13 lb. Among the lightly-weighted ones who may accept are Light Comedy, Haka, Greenan, Longy, Pellison, Nightshade, and The Virginian.

The almost daily recurrence of fatal accidents to lady cyclists in various parts of the country is a very serious matter, and the question arises, how do these terrible fatalities happen, and why should the fair sex be the greatest sufferers ? The cause, so far as the cycling ladies of London are concerned, is not far to seek. Fatal results are, in the majority of cases, caused by the fair ones attempting to take the lead of everything on the road. The practised rider knows that it is only safe to "put on a spurt" when the road is quite clear, and that it is simply madness to try to thread the traffic of a busy thoroughfare, where omnibuses and tram-cars, lorries and other heavy vehicles are continually passing each other. It is this silly rush to get ahead of everything that invariably brings about disaster, especially when the surface of the road happens to be in that "greasy" condition which the experienced cyclist knows is fatal to anything approaching pace. Side-slip, therefore, is one of the principal causes of accident, and in more cases than one cares to think of such spills have proved fatal to lady riders. The ladies are too anxious to take their rides through the busy streets, before they have completely "mastered" the peculiar habits of the bicycle at the local academy. The mere fact of posing on a machine in correct West End style, and keeping both wheels right end up, does not fit the novice for the more serious business of street-riding. In some schools an important part of the cycling "curriculum" is, after the rudiments of pedalling and steering have been acquired, to allow the pupil to take her initial trip on the highway in company with her tutor, who guides her safely through the traffic, and points out the best way to avoid collision with an omnibus or a tram car, and the danger of cutting across the road too sharply in front of the noses of a restive four-in-hand team. Thus by degrees the novice becomes impressed with the necessity of exercising caution at all times, as well as literally applying the brake to sudden speedy impulses ; yet unfortunately for themselves there are still many lady riders who do not like "putting the brake on," and that is where the trouble, for the most part, steps in. Doubtless it is no easy task to convey these facts to the female mind; but one thing is certain, something will have to be done to check these dreadful fatalities.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

DURING the week ending the 15th instant there was rain throughout the Presidency proper, except nine talukas of Khandesh, seven of Satara and Belgaum, four of Ahmednagar, three of Poona, two of Dharwar, one of Sholapur and the Native States of Kathiawar, Phaltan, Miraj (Senior), Sangli and Mudhol. The fall was moderate to light in the Konkan and Gujarat and in four talukas of Bijapur, three of Nasik, two of Sholapur, one of Khandesh and parts of Dharwar, Akalkot, Aundh, Kolhapur, Jamkhandi, Daphlapur and Miraj (Junior), but insignificant elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the Deccan and Karnatak for standing crops, which are withering in some talukas and for rabi sowings. The prices of the staple foodgrains have risen in Poona, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kolaba ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week	Week under report.
Workers	476,980	441,519
Dependants	117,675	109,589
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	543,661	537,220

The numbers on relief works, including dependants' have decreased in all districts except Poona, Nasik and Bijapur, which show increases of 1,176 2,547 and 320, respectively. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in Broach, Thana, Poona, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum, and decreased elsewhere. Six small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, and one large work (Kawa Vad Channel) and one small work in Broach. Nine large works were closed during the week under report.

Two poor-houses, one at Ateli and the other at Arkeri in the Bijapur District, were opened during the week. An allotment of Rs. 650 was sanctioned for expenditure on the burning or burial of dead bodies of destitute paupers in Thana.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

NORFOLKS VS. WELSH.

THE Norfolk team created a mild surprise on Tuesday evening when they defeated the Welsh by one goal to nil. The ground was very slippery, and this in part accounted for the loose play, which was not of a high standard. The Norfolks played the same team as that which defeated the Rovers, the only difference being that Symons played at left half back, Barnham taking his place at left outside forward. The Welsh held the advantage from the start, at once running the ball down the left wing and gained a corner. Nothing came of this advantage, and ensuing play was of a very scrambling nature. The Norfolks did not mark the opposing men, and consequently the Welsh monopolised the attack. They had frequent opportunities but the inside forwards seemed incapable of adding the finishing kicks to the passes of the wings. Mention should be made of an effort by Shipton, which was missed by Johnston, and the same player when nicely placed kicked over. Morley's place in goal was anything but a sinecure, and on two occasions he fisted out very opportunely. The Norfolks scarcely got beyond the half way line, though when the whistle sounded half time, they were pounding away at the Welsh goal.

On re-starting the ball the Welsh at once had an opportunity made by a fine centre by Loder, but Partland lost the ball through dallying, Mather passing over to the left wing, but Millett sent it too far. The Welsh gained four corners in rapid succession, but the ball was cleared, and from the last Hendry headed to the left, and Millett, Mackenzie and Alexander brought the ball well down, and the leather was sent in front of goal. Driscoll shot, but the ball came back into play, and during the scrimmage in front of the posts the ball was worked through, apparently being headed in by one of the Welsh. Tremendous cheering greeted the point, which was gained about ten minutes before time. The remainder of the game was a constant bombardment of the Norfolk goal, and despite some excellent centres by Lieut. Coningham, the ball was kept out, though it must be said—luckily, on two occasions. The game ended in a win for the local regiment by one goal to nil.

It cannot be said that the better team won, for the Welsh were practically attacking the whole time, and but for their incompetence before the goal, they must have won easily. After scoring the Norfolks wisely strengthened their defence, which throughout was very sound, Rodwell, Pearse, Mather and Hendry being very safe. Alexander and Mackenzie were the best of the forwards. The Welsh showed better combination, their backs seldom missed their kicks, notwithstanding a greasy ball. Partland and Shipton on the left did well, and Coningham, who is a fine sprinter, also was very conspicuous. The fault of the inside forwards was their erratic shooting.

Score : Norfolks, 1 goal, Welsh, 0.

Teams : Norfolks—Morley, goal ; Rodwell and Pearse, backs ; Mather, Hendry and Symons, half-backs ; Alexander, Driscoll, Mackenzie, Millet, and Barnham, forwards,

Welsh : Adams, goal ; Simons and Garlic, backs; Allman, Smith, and Llellwyn, halves ; Lieutenants Coningham, Loder, Johnston, Partland, and Shipton, forwards.

LORD HARRIS' CHALLENGE SHIELD.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

A LARGE amount of interest was evinced in this match which was commenced on the Gymkhana ground yesterday. The New High School batted first, but lost Dandeker, Warden, and Chinoy before ten had been scored. Divecha shaped very confidently at Date and Talpade, who bowled in great form, and with Masani as his partner, the total was taken to 19, when the latter was caught and bowled by Date, who held a hot return. Before Polishwalla was dismissed an additional decade had been put on but six wickets were down for 36. The hopes of New High School were not buoyant, and in fact fled, when in the next over Divecha was out to a lofty hit. The remaining batsmen could do nothing, and in just over an hour's play the innings was completed for 43.

Against this number the Elphinstonians started with Talpade and Soparker, and in turn they also found run-getting difficult. The first ten runs occupied more than a quarter of an hour, and with the total at 14 Talpade was easily disposed of by Patel, responsible for 13 of that number. Three more wickets fell for an additional 16 runs, and then came the adjournment. On resumption Driver was caught off Chinoy, but an invaluable stand was made by the Shetes, and before they were dismissed the New High School total had been passed. The innings finally concluded for 69 runs. For the Elphinstone High School Date took 7 wickets for 20 runs, and Talpade 3 for 17 ; Chinoy bowled very finely and captured 8 wickets for 33 runs. Scores :—

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Talpade, c Patel, b Chinoy	13
Mr Soparkar, b Chinoy	5
Mr Date, c Polishwalla, b Chinoy	5
Mr Driver, c Masani, b Chinoy	4
Mr Contractor, c Polishwalla, b Chinoy	1
Mr Jayker, c Ranji, b Chinoy	6
Mr K G Shete, b Chinoy	10
Mr S A Shete, run out	12
Mr Vijeyker, b Warden	2
Mr Daruwalla, b Chinoy	1
Mr Mistry, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	69

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr Dandeker, c Daruwalla, b Date	2
Mr N Chinoy, c Shete, b Talpade	2
Mr Warden, b Date	0
Mr Divecha, c Jeyker, b Talpade	10
Mr Masani, c and b Date	3
Mr Polishwalla, b Date	4
Mr Patel, c Date, b Talpade	4
Mr P Chinoy, not out	6
Mr Pitale, st Mistri, b Date	0
Mr Lam, b Date	0
Mr Ranji, b Date	0
Extras	6
Total	43

PARSI LAND AT CHOWPATTY.

THE secretary of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties sends us a copy of his letter to the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust with reference to a few remarks he is reported to have made in the meeting of the Board on the 11th inst:—

No. 519 of 1900.

Bombay, 19th September.

To, S. Rebsch, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust.

Sir,—With reference to the report of the meeting of the Trust on Tuesday, the 11th instant, published in the papers in connection with the land at Chowpatty belonging to the Punchayet, which the Bombay Improvement Trust is contemplating to acquire, I beg to be permitted to correct your impressions as reported therein.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and myself had only one interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes and Mr. Reynolds, which was on the 14th March last on the grounds proposed to be taken up. At that interview we pointed out our objections to the scheme then under consideration by the Trust as far as our property was concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Hughes contended that the only modification of the original scheme that he would submit for the consideration of his co-Trustees would be that the Punchayet's land to the east of the new road only should be taken up, including the wadi, and that the intention to take up the land to the west of the said road be given up. The only condition mentioned at the time was that the community should not utilize the land intended to be given up for other than religious purposes. No mention whatever was made as to any other condition and we were naturally surprised at finding, on receipt of your Committee's report No. V., dated 4th April, 1900, that in return for leaving to us the free possession of our own land we were asked to pay annually to the Trust a sum of Rs. 1,450.

The supposition that the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet were not unanimous in coming to the conclusion which resulted in my writing the letter of 9th August last is erroneous. I may say that it was the result of their unanimous decision.

I may mention that I myself had two other interviews with the Hon'ble, Mr. Hughes, one at your office on 25th September, 1899, and the other on the grounds on 13th October, 1899. At neither of these were any terms discussed or any understanding arrived at. The several considerations which I brought to the notice of the Honorable Mr. Hughes at these interviews I have embodied in my letter of 11th January, 1900. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy bears me out in what I mentioned above in paras 2 and 3.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Jivanji Jamsedji Modi.

THE BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

THE second day's play in connection with the scratch competition against bogey took place yesterday morning, when Mr. Pechey and Mr. Meikle tied for first prize. On Monday, the former finished one up, but on Tuesday his card showed three down to bogey. The latter concluded his first round two down, but on Tuesday was all even. Dr. Macdonald, who also finished one up on Monday, was four down on Tuesday, and tied with Mr. Osborne Marshall who finished three down. On replaying off the ties, Mr. Pechey won the first prize, Mr. Meikle the second, while Mr. Marshall defeated Dr. Macdonald on the last green for the third award. The play throughout was not good, and this was brought about by the sodden state of the ground. The following are the best scores for the 18 holes :—

Mr. W. P. Pechey	2 down.
Mr. H. G. W. Meikle	2 down.
Mr. Osborne Marshall	3 down.
Dr. Macdonald	4 down.

THE ARREST OF BOMBAY MEN IN DAMAUN.

INSPECTOR S. J. FLANAGAN of the Bombay Police Force, accompanied by six native policemen, left last night from the Grant Road station for Damaun to execute warrants on Homi Nusserwanji Wadia, Banaji Framji Moonshi, Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer and Premji Keshewji, all of whom have been lodged in the Damaun Jail. Messrs. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerrawalla, Sorabji Carsetji Jeweller and Cooverji Edulji Lelauvalla proceeded by the same train as witnesses to identify the accused persons. Mr. Sorabji Carsetji Jeweller is to identify Homi N. Wadia, Mr. D. N. Kerravala to identify, on behalf of Government, Nanabhoy C. Engineer and Banaji Moonshi, and Mr. Cooverji Edulji Lelauvalla, who is a clerk in charge of the Brokers' Hall, to identify Premji Keshewji. Kaikhoshroo Kharshedji Nariman, who has been liberated on bail by the Damaun Administrator, as his name did not appear on the requisition, will also be arrested along with the above prisoners, by virtue of a warrant issued yesterday afternoon by Mr. Webb, at the instance of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., on a charge of cheating. He will be identified by an assistant of the firm, who has likewise proceeded to Damaun.

The prisoners will, in all probability, be brought down to Bombay this evening by the Ahmedabad passenger.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE position of the United States in the Philippine Islands is one which is of the highest importance just now in America, and may even have decisive influence on the Presidential election. The American campaign was undertaken, we were given to understand, "for the sake of humanity," and not for the acquisition of new territory in the Far Eastern seas. The Filipinos at first looked on the Americans as their deliverers, but they were soon undeceived. The result was that the two parties drifted into war, and now the Americans only hold Manila and the country close by. A writer in the "National Review" suggests a way out of the difficulty. He proposes that the United States should gradually relinquish their hold over the islands, that they should be repaid the twenty million gold dollars they paid to Spain by forty millions of silver dollar bonds secured on the Customs, which should be placed under American control, and that besides the island of Guam, the States should hold any one other of the group, except the eleven islands of primary importance and largest area, America, as the Protecting State, should be represented at Manila by a Resident and Staff, and in the event of a rebellion should have the right of assisting the Government by force. This would satisfy the Filipinos, and give the Americans all they require in the islands. The present war is really the outcome of a wavering policy. The Americans cannot conquer the islands without the employment of a much larger and permanent force, where as such an arrangement as that sketched out would, the author feels sure, be acceptable by the majority both in the States and in the Philippines.

FRENCH COAL AT MUSCAT.

A COUPLE of years ago an incident that happened not very far from Bombay was almost as near bringing about a war between France and Great Britain as was the Fashoda business—the hero of which, by-the-way, Captain (now Colonel) Marchand has we see been sent with the French contingent to China—the eventual upshot of which was that Lord Salisbury, while allowing that France might have a right to a coaling depot at Muscat, said that she would not be allowed to acquire any land for the purpose, but simply the right of user of a strip of the Sultan's territories sufficient for the purpose. Nevertheless the fact that the British Admiral of the East Indian squadron threatened to bombard the Sultan's capital if he did not at once cancel his agreement to gift or lease to France land for the desired purpose, and notwithstanding that this was a tremendous moral buffet for the French government, what would, if allowed so to stand, have been a distinct diplomatic triumph for us, was sadly discounted by the subsequent concession made in the shape above noted. As France's object was to obtain an equally secure footing to ours on the Muscat coast, and as she was foiled therein, it was understood she wouldn't avail herself of anything less and she seemed, since then, to have given up the idea altogether. Whatever her intention was then and has been since, it is immaterial now for we have the accomplished fact—accomplished since the war in China became a factor—of French occupation of the Muscat coal depot aforesaid. And as there is no mention of any previous warning having been conveyed to either the Muscat or British Governments, we are justified in assuming that the Republican Government made up its mind all of a sudden to spring a surprise on us at an inopportune juncture. The tables have been turned on us at Muscat ; and, to add to it, we cannot be certain if France has decided on taking up the Muscat depot solely on her own account or in order to share it with Russia, or to allow her to utilise it whenever needed. Should the latter be the case, we can well conceive the particular purpose it will be put to, now that Russia is seeking to supplant or rival us in Persia. The only available seaport at present in the Persian Gulf is Bunder Abbas, as to which we have a treaty right for coaling and other corollary purposes, which Russia is also doing all she can to acquire along with us ; but, if she can utilise the French coaling depot at Muscat, it won't make much difference to her whether or not she can obtain coal anywhere else in the neighbourhood. This presumes that Russia will maintain the status quo as regards our sole right at Bunder Abbas, that this state of affairs will not continue longer than she can help ; and already is her influence and prestige predominant in the Shah's dominions. It has been unfortunate in more ways than one that the Persian monarch found himself justified in abandoning his visit to England. We expect, however, it fitted in with the

NAGPUR NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 23rd instant, says: The educational establishments here still continue to receive visits from the Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, accompanied by Mr. Browning, Inspector-General of Education. The Bishop's School was visited by these gentlemen on the 13th instant, when the head-master presented the Chief Commissioner with an address of welcome. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser in his reply promised to make enquiries into certain matters relating to the financial condition of the school, to which allusion was made in the address. The teachers and scholars who were given a holiday, gave three lusty cheers for the Chief Commissioner on his leaving the school.

Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, C. P., on the following day inspected the school and expressed his entire satisfaction at its state of efficiency. The management and discipline were excellent and reflected great credit on the head-master and mistress and the staff of teachers.

The cleaning out of the Juma Tank has been undertaken as a famine relief work, and about 2,000 labourers, a large number of whom are Khostis of Nagpur, are employed. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser visited the work the other day and suggested the laying out of a garden. The work is directed by the President of the Nagpur Municipality, and many proposals are under consideration with a view to improve the general appearance of the tank.

A most successful concert took place in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday, the 17th inst., and was well attended by the numerous friends and well-wishers of this deservedly popular institution. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser and several ladies and gentlemen were present. The programme was excellently arranged and proved highly entertaining.

A special meeting of the representatives of the Bishop's School, Church Guilds, Church of England Temperance Society and All Saints' Church Sunday School and Choir will be held in the Bishop's School Room, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, to discuss matters relating to an address which is to be presented to the Rev. C. H. Barlow, M. A., chaplain, Nagpur, before his departure for England.

It is said that Sergeant Emsden of the Suffolks, who was deputed on famine duty as officer in charge of the P. W. D. camp at Lohara, under Major Coup-Smith, Famine Work Superintendent, accidentally shot his Tooke-mohanir, a man by the name of Ramswamy. The deceased lingered for two hours, but before dying declared that he had been accidentally shot. Sergeant Emsden has been remanded back to his regiment.

A Borah who arrived from Bombay died of plague last week in the city. No fresh cases have since occurred so that it is evident that this case is purely an imported one. As a precautionary measure the deceased's house and his belonging were disinfected, and the Civil Surgeon, the Health Officer and all concerned are on the "qui vive."

The weather for the past three days has entered upon a new phase; the clouds are full of rain and a second monsoon appears to have set in. It has been heralded by thunder and lightning and since yesterday no sun's rays have been seen. The rain is not very heavy, but it is steady and continuous. The current is evidently from the north side and it is hoped we shall not have a heavy downpour, for in that case not only our crops but the health of the people will suffer. The oldest inhabitants here do not recollect rain having fallen so heavily at this time of the season. The excellent promise of the cotton crop has brought several agents of the rich Bhattias of Bombay to Nagpur to purchase cotton, and large contracts for forward deliveries have been entered into. It is computed that the yield of the crop will be over 40,000 bales.

TWO MORE SENSATIONAL CURES.
AND
BOMBAY TESTIMONIALS TO PROFESSOR RICHARD,
ASH LANE, NEAR CURRENCY BANK.

THE PROFESSOR'S SCIENTIFIC SKILL WORKS HIS WONDER OF WONDERS IN BOMBAY.

147, Queen's Road, Bombay,
September 22nd, 1900.

DEAR PROFESSOR RICHARD,

A gift enexpected is thrice welcome and pleasing. May the enclosed testimonial which I send you unsolicited, prove as much if not as a gift of any value to you at least as an expression of a grateful heart and what you have done in my behalf and in behalf of my daughter and family. I only wish that your stay here may prove as beneficial to the ailing citizens of Bombay as it has been to my family.

I need hardly assure you that you are at liberty to make any use of this testimonial you think fit, if it ever could be of purpore to you.

With an assurance of my high esteem,

Believe me,
Dear Professor Richard,
Ever gratefully yours,
HORMUSJEE PALONJEE MEHRJEE.

147, Queen's Road, Bombay,
22nd September, 1900.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the eminent medical skill and the unrivalled merits of Professor Richard whose advent in Bombay has been the means of saving the life of one of my children. My daughter, about twenty-two years old, had been suffering for more than ten months before his arrival from consumption, which fell disease, I regret to say, had within the two preceding years carried off three of my beloved daughters, all young and in bloom of life. When, therefore, the fourth showed similar symptoms, I lost no time in consulting and putting her under the treatment of some of the best medical men in Bombay, but to my and my family's utter despair it was of no avail. She had been daily wasting. We had all given her up for lost when Professor Richard happened to arrive in Bombay and hearing of his great name and on the testimony of excellent credentials he brought with him I put her under his treatment, and I am to-day glad to say that she is so far recovered as to be capable of considerable exertion in the shape of long walks and otherwise feels strong enough to attend to her household duties. That leaves no doubt of her eventual complete recovery. I give this testimonial to the professor altogether unsolicited, only out of regard to the truth and my duty as a citizen to the public and in hopes that some ailing brother may find in this the necessary assurance of the Professor's merits. Otherwise than as feeling grateful for my daughter's life I am under no personal obligation to Professor Richard having paid his professional ees in full.

HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE MEHRJE.

I have been ill for the last two years and unable to attend my office on account of my serious illness. I have consulted the best Physicians of Bombay, everything that the profession could do for my case has been done. No money was spared, but everything failed even to give me a relief still less a cure. I was practically given up and my life was despaired of, so much so, that on Saturday August 18th, 1900, at 12 a.m., I was carried in a dying condition to Professor Richard's consulting rooms, Ash Lane, near Currency Bank. My case is a complicated one and well known to the medical faculty in Bombay. It took the Professor a little while to decide if he would accept or decline my case. At last the Professor consented to accept my case under his private scientific treatment.

It was a hard struggle between life and death. The Professor has given his special attention to my cure, and, repeating his own words, said to my wife, who was very down hearted and was in despair, "Do not worry. Your husband will live if my 30 years' practical experience can be brought into action to save his life," and I am thankful to make it known for the benefit of the public in general that after two weeks of the Professor's hard labour I am now on a fair way to recovery and convalescence, and if I continue to improve so rapidly I feel sure I shall resume my duties in four weeks from now. I make this statement not only for the public, but also as a public thanks to Professor Richard.

For the special attention given to my case I have paid Professor Richard his fees (in my special case) a sum of Rs. 2,250 out of Rs. 3,000, and I think it is quite cheap to save my life and the benefit I have received in such a case. I should be much obliged if you will give the above an early publication.

HIRALAL D. SARAIYA,
Of the firm of Messrs. HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA, Solicitors, Bombay.

September 24.—Mr. Hiralal is now practically speaking, no longer an invalid but perfectly fit for his professional business.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Professor RICHARD gives Special Moderate Terms to Railway Men, Clerks, etc., etc.

Consulting Hours—Daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays to 1 p.m. only.

FIRST PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE.

An Interesting 12-page Pamphlet is given Free on application, and sent free by Post.—(Advt.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND COMPANY'S Liverpool correspondents review their market on the 6th instant as under:—Since the last there has been a strong advance especially for near positions, and prices show an improvement 28 to 56 points. A better demand for cloth is reported from Manchester. The copious rainfall in India has immensely improved the prospects of a healthy consumption of cotton goods. Spinners have booked a good many orders for delivery during October, November and December based on 'Futures' for these periods. The strong statistical position of the autumn months has been further strengthened by the discovery, that the stock of American cotton here had been overestimated by 32,623 bales, the stock thus amounting to 150,000 bales only. The holidays in the spinning districts are at end, and the sales have again reached larger proportions, yesterday even a 150,000 bales, a figure not seen since 9th July. At this rate the entire stock would be used up in about three weeks, and how spinners will manage until the new supply comes in is difficult to say. Their reserve stocks, according to Ellison, are not any larger than a year ago when they were only moderate. It is true that a meeting of the Master Spinners' Federation has been called for to-morrow to consider the advisability of forming a combination to undertake not to buy any American cotton during the present month, but we are very doubtful about the success of this agitation and even if the measure should be passed, we are confident that a great number of independent spinners would go on buying all the same. In any case we are of opinion that this proposal will have one result, viz.—very heavy sales during the ensuing few days. We do not believe that much cotton can come until late in October. Apparently the Continental and American spinner can pay more than importers here are prepared to pay and we do not see how the present extreme tightness of supply for Lancashire can in any way be materially relieved for the next eight weeks or so. We had a talk with a well-known statistical authority who called upon us the day before yesterday, and he assures us that the crop is very late. He says, that, should there be big early shipments, it would be at the expense of the volume of crops. It would mean that the bolls have been forced open prematurely by hot dry weather instead of ripening to their full extent. With the lateness of the crop, an early frost would be all the more distructive. The weather and crop news this week is far from good, complaints are still being received from the central part of the cotton belt of rust, spedding, and premature opening, and boll worms; from Texas there are many bad reports of serious damage by insects and hot wind. We fully maintain our favourable opinion of the autumn months, especially Oct.-Nov. When we first recommended a purchase of Oct.-Nov. at the end of May, we pointed out to our friends that the squeeze would by no means be over at the end of August, not even in September, and the course of events has fully borne out our view. When we first recommended October-November as a purchase, it was worth 4.16; to-day it is quoted at 5.14 1-2, and we expect to see it even higher. We therefore recommend our friends to buy October-November in every flat market. We do not feel so confident about later positions, because much depends on the weather, during this month, and the date of the killing frost. We should therefore not recommend purchases of later months than October-November.

The "Cotton Gazette" of 1st September gives out more or less similar views to the above, and adds: "The position is, immediate stocks available infinitesimal, and practically no selection, values hardening, early shipments and deliveries trivial-reserves nowhere, and machinery ready to commence, the holidays being over." It is not too much to say that there never has been such a position in the local trade. New crop news is distinctly disappointing for those who either looked for early relief, or an ultimate large crop broadly speaking the crop started badly, has continued indifferently, in more places worse than this instead of better and all conservative hopes are now centred in the "Fall condition" of which no one knows anything. Without advocating special views one way or another the trade may at least realise that to sell production without covering in some form or another, is at least unwise."

A GOOD WORD FOR GENERAL GATACRE.

We publish this as received from a private soldier at Bloemfontein through his father in England:—

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
South Africa, August 11th, 1900.

From those serving with Sir William Gatacre before his being recalled to England.

Sir,—We wish to see a good word published for one of our best generals, who has been criticised (more or less) by all. If he had only had fair play from the first, there is no doubt he would have been the first general in the Free State. Where is there another general who had forty miles of line to guard, and over thirty miles of front to watch, with barely 5,000 men, no cavalry, and hardly any artillery?

The part he was at was one of the worst spots in the country, full of rebels, who pretended to be loyalists, but who carried all sorts of news to the Boers, who were about twenty miles from our camp. The Boers were also supplied with the latest newspapers, for some of the Mounted Infantry, while scouting, found a paper only two days old, containing an account of the movements of our general and others.

If General Buller had taken into consideration the hardship that General Gatacre had to put up with, and given him the troops he needed to have enabled him to take Stormberg, he would never have been defeated. Not having the men, and not knowing defeat, he tried to take the Boers' position, and failed. But after his reverse, where was there a harder-working man in Africa? Up between 2.0, and 3.0 in the morning, visiting the different points of his divided troops at the front, returning fordinner, changing horses, and away again until dark at night. Then when he did get some artillery, the Boers knew, and cleared out of Stormberg. But where was there a finer bit of generalship than that of Sir William's from Stormberg to Springfontein? One of the most brilliant move- ments of the war—the saving of Bethulie Bridge—was made by Sir William. After he got to Springfontein, owing to leaving men on the line of communication, he had next to no troops with him, otherwise the Royal Irish would never have been compelled to surrender at Reddersberg, which we all think was the cause of his recall to England.—From

"BOYS OF HIS BRIGADE."

ADDITIONAL RACES.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED ON SATURDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

Selling Race—Distance ½ mile.

Mr S C P's b a g Advocate 13 2½ Rs 800
Mr French's ch a h Pansla 13 2½ Rs 1000
Mr Underwood's ch a h Jock 13 3 Rs 800
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Pleader 13 2 Rs 1500
Mr Farmer's ch ch m Common 13 3 Rs 900
Mr Farmer's ch a h Transvaal 13 1½ Rs 1100
Mr Artin A Esaiee's g a h Jupiter 13 1½ Rs 1300
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Centaur 13 2 Rs 900
Mr Green's ch ch h Dictator 13 3 Rs 800
Mr H Vishram's b a h Simla 13 1½ Rs 100
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous 13 2½ Rs 1000
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muknlar 13 2 Rs 1200
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Pehlwan II 13 2½ Rs 1500
H H the Maharaja of Holker's g a h Match box 13 3½ Rs 600

SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

Extra Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart 6 yrs
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Hughie aged
Messrs Murray and Murdoch's b aus g Spark
Second and final entries closed on Monday, 24th September

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C.

Poona, 24th September 1900.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,60,000	7,000	2,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	98	4	176
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	8,88,027	26,90,848	47,493	36,26,368
Total for 9 weeks	10,10,027	28,50,848	54,493	39,15,368
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,223	3,62,824	12,819	4,90,866
Per mile of Ry do.	70	220	8	298
Total to corresponding date do.	9,55,257	22,19,287	72,660	32,47,204

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,01,866
Increase to date ..... " 6,68,164

LORD ROBERTS has appointed Lord Stanley, Reserve of Officers, and formerly of the Grenadier Guards, and lately acting as a Press censor in South Africa, to be private secretary on his staff, to succeed Colonel Chamberlain, Indian Staff Corps.

THEOSOPHY AND THE FAR EAST.

A SUGGESTION FROM MRS. BESANT.

IN the course of a lecture given by Mrs. Annie Besant on the eve of her departure for India at the Battersea Town Hall on "Theosophy and Current Events: England and the East," the lecturer said that some people thought theosophy had no connection with current events, being a kind of airy and vague system of metaphysics. She contended (in effect) that on the contrary, it had a great deal to do with present-day questions, and that its two fundamental teachings—the evolution of the race and reincarnation—helped to a right understanding of many public questions of international bearing.

Dealing with China, Mrs. Besant cited reports from the interior of the Empire as showing that the people were living in peace in villages, where there was no poverty and no vice, and where the people were hospitable and gentle. But on the coast, wherever Western civilization had touched, the people were cruel, brutal, and untruthful, looking upon every foreigner as an enemy to be deceived while he was strong, and slain when he was weak. This had arisen by the fault of the Westerner, whose idea had been to use China for Western advantage, and to force Western ways on the people when they were unwilling. We had given up the divine right of kings, but had established the divine right of the merchant all over the world. (Hear, hear.) In America at the present time a Chinaman lived under laws so oppressive that if a tithe of them were inflicted on foreigners in China the whole of Western Christendom would be up in arms. America was trying to exclude the Chinaman, but she had her armies in China to force Western will on that Empire. In Australia, our own colony, the same oppressive laws were in force against the Chinese. "Australia for the Australians," and "America for the Americans" were popular cries, but when the cry of "China for the Chinese" was raised everyone called out about barbarism and savagery. (Laughter and cheers.) We might at least be fair. If it were right to force our way in China by arms, why should not China force her way into America and Australia with a strong hand? If the idea once penetrated the mind of the Chinese that it was a right thing to force oneself into a country not one's own, then the uncounted millions of China might make a question difficult indeed to solve and the result of forcing on them Western civilization might, by the overunning of the West by the vast population of the East. The crimes committed in Peking were crimes against the Chinese religion and the Chinese polity as dark as they were against European religion and polity. She was not pleading that there should be no proper punishment of the offenders, but only that discrimination should be used, and that the whole nation should not be condemned for the faults of some of its degraded rulers. It was possible that if men were wise in time a peace might be established in China which might bear good results in West and East alike. (Cheers.)

Passing from China to India, Mrs. Besant expressed her belief that the English Government in India was one which tried to do its duty, and that was the opinion of the mass of the educated Indian people. But the complaint was that it was utterly unsympathetic and did not look at questions from an Indian standpoint. The unfortunate result was that a ton of good honest work got outweighed by a few pounds of pride, harshness, and lack of sympathy. There was one thing above all others which should be done in India. There was a vast fund of loyalty among the people. They did not want to rule but they wanted a sovereign to whom they could look up with love and respect. They did that as regards the Queen. (Cheers.) But the Queen was a long way off. The Viceroy was a good man, but he was there for only a term of five years. If English people were really wise they would send out one of our Royal Family and leave him there as ruler. (Cheers.) They should give the State a figurehead such as the people were demanding. Then she foresaw that many of our Indian difficulties would disappear, and India would become one of the strongest bulwarks of the Empire. (Cheers.)

SIGNOR DE CESARE'S PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

A NAPLES Correspondent translates from the "Corriere di Napoli" of the 26th ult., Signor de Cesare's severe judgment on Leo XIII. as follows:—

Leo XIII. is now no longer sui compos; he is in his ninety-first year, an age at which no Pope has arrived since Pope Martin V. He is at the mercy of a band of cool fanatics, the head of which is Cardinal Rampolla, who possesses all the negative and none of the good qualities of his race. Two qualities already seen in Leo XIII. in his youth have become more confirmed in his decrepitude; the want of love for any having being, and an exaggerated opinion of himself. He hates the new order of things with all his hearts; with a human hatred, intense and inextinguishable. He detests everything that tends to the maintenance of the actual regime in Italy, and his greatest aversion is for the dynasty which seemed to him to cloud the glory of the Papacy, and which remains in Rome to contest its own primacy. This hatred has degenerated into a species of personality which touches on meanness and paltry envy. He alone ought to be in Rome; he the Pope and temporal and absolute Prince. He has the mediæval nature, but without the faith, of the mediæval Popes. The late Cardinal Ferrieri has left it on record that when Leo XIII. was elected Pope, he was noted by his college companions as "very avaricious and haughty." Now, imagine this decrepit Pope at the mercy of four wicked intriguers, and everything is explained—Leo's indomitable opposition; his political intrigues; his submission to the Powers; his indifference to the Armenian massacres; the Republican evolutions in France; the Muscovite in Poland; the English in Ireland and Malta; the opposition to the dynasty in Italy, which it is not the Pope's fault has not degenerated into downright Socialism. The Pope shows that he is convinced that, before he dies, God will perform the miracle of the recovery of the temporal power! It is not true that, on the morning of the 30th July, when told, on awaking, of the murder of King Humbert, the Pope recited a Mass for the King's soul; it is not true that he sent Cardinal Ferrari to Monza to condole with Queen Margherita; and all the good and evangelical things attributed to Pope Leo XIII. are not true. The Pope has no pathos, and therefore it is vain to delude oneself with the idea that he can comprehend the spirit of a people, or the new direction which the altered moral and social conditions impose on the Church. Shut up in the narrow circle of a sordid policy and a scholastic conventionalism, he possesses in the Sacro Collegio men who far surpass him in sentiment and Apostolic works. These men obscure still more the figure of a Pontiff who, in twenty-two years of power, has never said a word of conciliation even on the most remarkable occasions, even on the eve of "taking flight from this earth," as he himself has said he is about to do.

LABOUCHERE AND THE SALA LETTERS.

MR. HENRY HESS, the editor of the "Celtic," has "intervened," in a very interesting and ingenious way in the conflict between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Chamberlain as the following letter shows:—

Sir,—My attention has been called to the following sentence in your letter to the Right Hon'rable J. Chamberlain, dated 15th instant, and published in "Truth" of the current week:—

"I have often urged that the public should have the advantage of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form a sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa."

I have, as you know in my possession, certain documents—letters from you to the late George Augusts Sala—the publication of which would enable the public to form a sound judgment in respect to your attitude on the issues that have arisen in South Africa. In 1897, before these issues arose, you obtained an injunction preventing their publication by me. As you now appear to consider that the step taken by you was contrary to public interests, I conclude that you are willing to consider the injunction inoperative.

Unless I, therefore, hear from you to the contrary by September 16, I shall take it that this view is endorsed by you, and that you agree to the publication of your Sala letters in spite of the injunction obtained by you, ere you had fully considered the advantage which the public would obtain "of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form a sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa."—Yours obediently,

(Signed). H. HESS.

Henry Labouchere, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Hess was asked to give an idea of the contents of the letters by an "Express" reporter. He is declared to have said: "If these letters are published the public will say that Mr. Chamberlain, though steeped to the neck in the Jameson Raid, would still be an angel of purity compared with Mr. Labouchere."

SIR HARRY and Lady Johnston will mourn the loss of their talented baboon, "Dinduna," which contributed so much to the gaiety of the British Consulate at Tunis. This intelligent creature had been an inmate of the Monkey House at the Zoo on at least two occasions, but when last autumn Sir Harry left England for Uganda to take up the duties of Special Commissioner he finally handed it over to the keeping of the Society. "Dinduna" was generally to be seen in the apartment near the entrance adjoining the Toheli monkeys cage, but the contrast between the solitary grandeur of its palatial quarters in the Tunisian capital and the (profanum vulgus at Regent Park may have had something to do with the wasting sickness to which it succumbed.

THE CZAR TALKS TO DR. TALMAGE.

HIS EAGER INTEREST IN POLITICS.

BEFORE he left London the other week, Dr. T. de Witt Talmage was told that the Russian Emperor would be glad to see him, but he did not know until a few hours before presentation that his wife and daughters would also be invited to appear at the Russian Court. This reception was a revival of a friendship formed in 1892, which friendship has been strengthened by tokens of regard and kindly communications again and again.

Now to the "Christian Herald" the veteran Doctor has communicated the results of this conversation—and very insteresting and instructive they all are. He explains at the outset how he attended at the Summer Palace, St. Petersburg, and that he found the Czar in person "both strong and well," looking not a day older than when he met him before. He said:—

"I was twenty-four when you were here the other time. I am now thirty-two."

"The cares of Empire," continues Dr. Talmage, "have not put one wrinkle on his face, although he has passed since I saw him from being Crown Prince to the Throne. He is five feet ten inches in stature, is a blonde of fair complexion, and has blue eyes.

He is all animation, perfectly natural, and without any assumption of manner. Kindness and good cheer are dominant in his make-up. He is personally at peace with all the world, notwithstanding that the Chinese have declared war against Russia and this country is always ready to defend itself.

HIS VIEWS OF PEACE.

The Emperor is the impersonation of the principles adopted at his suggestion at The Hague. He by no means considers his movement at that time a failure, but thinks, as most of us do, that the good results of that convention will yet be felt. He said to me:—

"How many important things have happened since we met! My father, whom you saw on the throne, is gone. My mother has passed through three great sorrows since you were here; the loss of my father, the loss of my brother, and during the last year the loss of her mother, the Queen of Denmark. But she endures all, and is well, and wished to see you, but in her own palace. Since we last met the Spanish-American War has occurred!"

"He laughed heartily at the fact that in one battle the only loss of life was that of a mule.

"When I remarked that our war with Spain had raised a new crop of heroes, he replied: "Yes!" And then he easily called over the names of some of those who, on sea and land, distinguished themselves in that conflict.

IT WAS A GREAT MERCY!

"Speaking of the ship-load of breadstuffs, sent on the steamship Leo by the 'Christian Herald' for the alleviation of the famine in Russia, in 1892, he said:—

"How kind that was in you Americans to send that help at a time when many of my poor countrymen so sorely needed it. It was a great mercy, and we can never forget it."

"When I referred to the cordiality between our nations, and the fact that I had talked with his father about the interest that Russia had taken in American affairs during our Civil War, he said:—

"Oh, yes; my father told me all about our Russian fleets in the harbours of new York and San Francisco to keep off your foreign enemies."

"The Emperor expressed much interest in our coming Presidential election, but for which candidate he indicated a preference I do not say."

WITH THE EMPRESS.

At the close of this interview we were conducted by officers of the Court into the room of the Empress. She talked with the ladies of my family as she would with sisters. She is very beautiful; her cheeks are aglow with health, and she has suavity in every posture and word. She is taller than the Emperor. She expresses her opinion without reserve. Evidently this Royal marriage was a love match, and not a marital alliance for political and international ends."

***The charming personality of the Czar is borne witness to by men of all races who have met and conversed with him. His love of peace is perfectly sincere, and that in itself should in no small degree make towards good relations between Russia and other great European Powers. All admirers of the Czar in this country must hope, by the way, that he himself has played, and is playing, a very small part in the tragedy of the Russification of innocent and unhappy Finland.

HORSES FOR WAR.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE NEW METHODS.

THE experience of the Boer War has proved beyond question that changes and improvements are imperative in our methods of raising horses for military purposes. The national resources have been, of course unable to meet the enormous demands made for animals, as proved by the despatch to South Africa of a total number of 250,000 horses and mules.

But a large proportion of these were obtained in foreign centres of supply, and it is more particularly with the home production that we are concerned. Grave doubts have arisen during the campaign as to the intrinsic value and fitness for service of our English and Irish remounts. They do not seem to have come up to all requirements. It is a general impression that they are not of the best quality, too coarse-bred in fact, and this has been seen in a want of stamina and endurance to resist the severe strain put upon them by excessive work under trying climatic conditions with strange unaccustomed food, and often too little of it.

At the same time, it may be admitted that there is some evidence to show that our cavalry and other mounted officers are not the best horsemasters in the world.

STUD FARMS THAT FAILED.

These conclusions have thrown into prominence the urgent need for some better system of procuring remounts.

It has been suggested Government horse-breeding establishments and stud farms should be created on the plan pursued in some foreign countries, and especially in Italy, Hungary, and Spain.

There are cogent arguments against this method, and they must have been felt abroad, for the Haras, as a breeding establishment, has got into disfavour, and has been abandoned in France and Germany and it will probably disappear in Hungary ere long.

What is really urgently required is judicious Government action for the encouragement of horse-breeding on the lines adopted in France, Germany, and elsewhere.

The French system is excellent. A number of fine stallions of all classes, including Arabs and English thoroughbreds, are kept up at the Government Haras and let out as sires to farmers and stock raisers for a small fee. Other sires of approved quality in private hands are licensed for use.

It is much the same in Germany, where the Government holds no lien on the stock produced, and, moreover, treats breeders on the most liberal terms. The official buyers, so far from beating down price, will give more than asked if they believe an animal worth more.

In Austria or more exactly Hungary, the largest horse-breeding country in Europe, the Government maintains depots of sires for the service of private breeders, although some of these latter keep many stallions of the best quality for their own uses.

35,000 HORSES A YEAR.

So great is the interest in horse-breeding that some 35,000 animals are produced annually for military purposes, and as only 5,000 are wanted for the Austrian army every year, 30,000 are available for export.

The Army in South Africa has drawn largely upon this source of supply, and it is reported that the Hungarian horses have nearly approached perfection for light cavalry service. Here is a strong argument in support of the Government stimulus to breeding, but the business so harmonises with the tastes of the Hungarian people that State aid is not really greatly needed.

All these countries again encourage breeding by offering valuable prizes and premiums to the best animals exhibited at the various shows regularly held thus rewarding breeders for make and shape, quality, and performance.

Germany gives prizes to importers of blood and other mares from abroad. Their Governments, again subsidise race meetings and steeplechases as a direct encouragement to improving the breed of horses.

We have clearly indicated the course that should be also adopted by us. It is a well-known fact that the small breeder especially in Ireland, is much put to it to find a really suitable sire. Surely we can afford to remedy this, and create a system by which good, well-bred stallions provided by the State would be easily available all over the country?

THE Queen has been pleased to ordain and declare that Constance Sibell Grosvenor, (now Countess of Shaftesbury) and Lettice Mary Elizabeth Grosvenor, the only sisters of the present Duke, "shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title place, rank, preeminence, and precedence" as if their late father, Earl Grosvenor, had succeeded his father, the late Duke of Westminster.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Steven, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Rasmora, 2,161 tons, Captain E L Moore, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo 501 deck passengers.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 10th September, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Macknzie and Co.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius 10th September with a cargo, of sugar and 32 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 7th September with a general cargo and Mr Phirozshaw B Kharas, Mr Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Talati and 69 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 3,857 tons, Captain C D Bennett, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and Mr J Thomas, Miss Murray and Mr Masaki as passengers.

THE s s Baron Fairlie, 2,321 tons, Captain E Wisman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 8th September, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong S W monsoon in the Bay up to Galle, thence to off Nurma Delly, fresh W N W winds and to Bombay fresh W N W to N W winds with heavy showers of rain and moderate sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—EAST COAST.

Tranquebar Flag-staff does not exist.—Information has been received from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, dated 29th August 1900, that the flag-staff at Tranquebar no longer exists. It was taken down in 1889. This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Madras to Point Calimere, No. 71d; also Bay of Bengal Pilot 1892, 2nd Edition, page 114.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Rangoon River entrance—China Bakir Light—discontinuance.—In continuation of Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No 43, dated 15th May 1900, information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 31st August 1900 that the present fixed flashing light on China Bakir will be discontinued on 15th November 1900 and a light will be exhibited from a light-vessel anchored two miles to the south-east (true) of the present China Bakir light-house. The light will be group, flashing alternate red and white flashes every 45 seconds, each flash being of 5 seconds duration and visible 12 miles. The light vessel will be painted red, with one mast at which is hoisted a black cone and the words China Bakir painted on each side. This Notice affects the following admiralty Charts:—Rangoon River and approaches, No. 833; Kyronge Island to White Point, No. 823; Basseln River to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Bay of Bengal, No. 70, and Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748b; also Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, 2nd Edition, page 321; also List of Lights, Part VI, 1900, No. 365.

GULF OF ADEN—NORTH SHORE.

Aden Harbour.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 1st September 1900, that the wreck of the Anadyr being no longer visible above water, a permanent buoy, painted green has been placed to mark the site of the wreck. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Aden and adjacent base No. 7; also Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 4th Edition, 1892, page 380.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
H M S Simoom		Simons	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Chyebassa	1688	Forbes			M M & Co
El Guisa	139	Nacoda		W & A G & Co	
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Zamania	2892	Lee			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Java	919	McDearmid			M M & Co
St Irene	2474	Attree			M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Dougherty			M M & Co
Nankin	2357	Bunton			P & O Co
Forerio	3590	White			M M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing			M M & Co
Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2321	Wismen			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Naseri	912	Davison	P Gulf	25 9	B & P S N Co
D	Bancoora	2198	Dougherty	Zanzibar	3 10	M M & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	3 10	F Hayer
K	Sultan	1781	Stahl	Zanzibar	25 9	F Hayer
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon			H C Joosub
P	Okhla	3436	Steven	Rangoon	23 9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	25 9	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Peninsular	5628	Leigh	Aden	29 9	P & O Co
2	Rudelsburg	1516	Bribey	Karachi	29 9	Glade & Co
5	Chusan	2832	Bennett	China	26 9	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	3329	Feliner	Trieste	1 10	A L S N Co
9	Cy of Edinburgh	3060	Slator	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
15	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	6 10	H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Sheprd & Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing	P & O Co

*Probable

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In a letter addressed to the "Rivista Marittima," Signor Giovanni Sechi offers some interesting observations and criticisms on an article which recently appeared in the columns of the great Italian Service review on the subject of the functions of submarine vessels in war. Signor Sechi's principal argument against the employment of submarines is the impossibility of getting an extended view from the surface of the water, and he replies to the reasoning of those who assert that the torpedo will become the chief weapon of naval war to the exclusion of the gun, by pointing out that the capture or destruction of an enemy's squadrons is not the end of maritime war, but rather a means of obtaining supremacy on the sea in order to be able to operate freely against an enemy's coasts. Such operations require the employment of numerous and powerful guns, and therefore ships of war armed with an adequate artillery will always have their "raison d'etre," even if the difficulties which at present limit the employment of submarine vessels should ever be successfully overcome.

Either Lord Wolseley must be a variable critic, or the militia is a variable quantity. The other day at Aldershot the Commander-in-Chief found it necessary to criticise pretty strongly the military capacity of the troops stationed there, a large portion of them being militia, but more recently at Salisbury he was laudatory in the extreme, and spoke of the militia as "a splendid Force, the mainstay of the nation and the backbone of the British Army." Hitherto the honour of representing the vertebra of the British Army has belonged to the non-commissioned officers, but now that the militia also supplies that necessary part of physical structure, we may rest assured that the army is not in the invertebrate condition some critics would represent it. But it is something to have this eulogium of the militia, for it is decidedly encouraging, only that such compliments have ceased to possess the real value which should belong to them, owing to their rather too general and indiscriminate application. To-morrow it may be the regulars or the yeomanry, or the volunteers, to whom will be assigned a more important function in the "corpus militaris." It is one of the unfortunate necessities connected with our voluntary system that pretty things must be said to keep it going. How much better it would be if each branch of the service had its own official functions more clearly defined and reserved for it, with its proper share of responsibility, and let all branches together be the mainstay of the Empire. Much as we appreciate these compliments, we would set a higher value on more definiteness in the identity of the military vertebra, and its permanent recognition and treatment as the backbone of the army.

The new undress caps that are to be adopted for the Brigade of Guards are really the return to a very old and becoming pattern. Such a cap was worn by the Household troops at the time of the Peninsular War, but then it was woven in one piece and had a woollen knob in the centre. Later, just before the Crimea, a cap almost identical with the one to be issued was adopted. It was in shape like that of a sailor, only made of stiff cloth, had no woollen knob, and the band was of glazed black leather, bearing the brazen badge of the regiment. The bands of the new caps will also bear the distinctive regimental badges.

Major-General Bruce Meade Hamilton, who, in the words of Lord Roberts, succeeded at Winburg on August 25 in making "a very important capture" in the persons of General Olivier and his three sons, is a soldier of great distinction. Born in 1857, he entered the army from the militia in 1877 as second-lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, obtaining his colonelcy in 1897. His first active service was in the Afghan war of 1879-80 under Major-General Phayre. He next saw service against the Boers in 1881 as Aide-de-Camp to General Colley, and afterwards to Sir Evelyn Wood, and was specially mentioned in despatches for his bravery at Ingogo. He also went through the Burmese war of 1885, and in 1895 was in the Ashantee expedition under Sir Francis Scott, being two years later given the command of the Niger Coast Protectorate Force. We knew him in Bombay as A. D. C. to Lord Reay and for a time to Lord Harris. With him at the time were Lieut-Colonel Phayre (son of the late Major-General above referred to) who took the Indian contingent home to the Jubilee and is now with the Bombay Lancers in China; and Captain Yarde-Buller of the Right Brigade who is now A. D. C. to General Lyttelton. The last-named officer was at that time Lord Reay's Military Secretary.

The ideas of General von der Goltz concerning the invasion of England have attracted a good deal of attention in France, where so many like views have been propounded. The general is a well-known soldier, but he does not appear to have studied naval history or existing conditions to very good purpose. At least he appears to think that the German Navy is likely one day to sweep ours out of existence, whereupon the sons of the Fatherland will invade our shores. The difficulties of distance and transport do not appear to him at all insuperable. He even urges that our great strength at sea is an element of weakness; which seems paradoxical. The ground for his view, however, is that we shall be obliged to distribute our fleet in so many quarters that we shall be found weak somewhere, and apparently in the vital part, while Germany will keep her fleet concentrated to strike the final blow. The bold German admiral with his excellent fleet and his valiant audacity, who is to snatch the command of the North Sea, is upon the general's horizon. These opinions have not convinced any students of naval strategy, though some of the French lend a kindly ear to them. A writer in the "Correspondant" was recently urging upon Frenchmen to abandon their idea of attacking our commerce except as the complement to naval strength. He points out that the "guerre de course" never gave such fruit as during the War of the League of Augsburg, but that on the day upon which Pontchartrain, the weak successor of the Colbers, decreased the importance of the navy the corsairs were reduced to impotence, and their operations exercised no perceptible influence upon the war. M. Marc Landry supports the view of the writer in the "Correspondant," and apparently shares something of the confidence of General von der Goltz.

In the "Moniteur de la Flotte" is an article upon our naval manœuvres, which expresses the view that the interest of the various operations is so obscure that it will be impossible to form a judgment as to the value of the operations until the official report appears. At the same time, the "Moniteur" thinks it incomprehensible that the A fleet, notwithstanding its slight inferiority, did not attack the B fleet. Apparently it does not recognise the force of the rule that made all battleships equal, and that deprived Admiral Rawson of the chance of victory.

Recently, a curious mishap is reported to have occurred on board the Russian battleship Sebastopol, which seems to indicate some fault of construction. The ship went to sea for the trial of all her guns, but it was discovered that the foreturret, which contains two 12in. guns, would not turn. It was then found that the base of the turret was displaced, and that some damage had occurred in the attempt to turn it. Moreover the "Novoe Vremya" states that one of the ship's cylinders was found to be cracked and that sometime will be occupied in making all good. We have already reported the trials of the cruiser "Varyag" off the New England coast. Although one of her high-pressure cylinders gave way, and the trials were discontinued, the speed of from 23.6 to 23.7 knots was so good that the commission reported the trial satisfactory. The cruiser "Novik" was launched at Herr Schichau's yard on August 15. Her particulars are well known. Like the "Varyag," she has water-tube boilers. Her speed is to be 25 knots.

In relation to the loss of the "Framee," a fresh explanation of the disaster appears to have been given by Quartermasters Torse and Le Galvan, who were among the survivors. It does not appear why their explanation was not mentioned at the official inquiry, though it may be that the members of the Court did not credit it. According to these men, when Lieut. de Mauduit-Duplessix gave the man at the helm the order to bear twenty degrees to the left at full speed, it was already too late, since the "Framee had just been struck by the "Brennus," and almost cut in two.

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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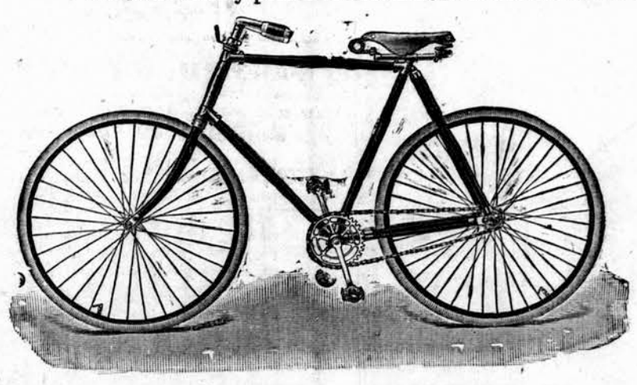

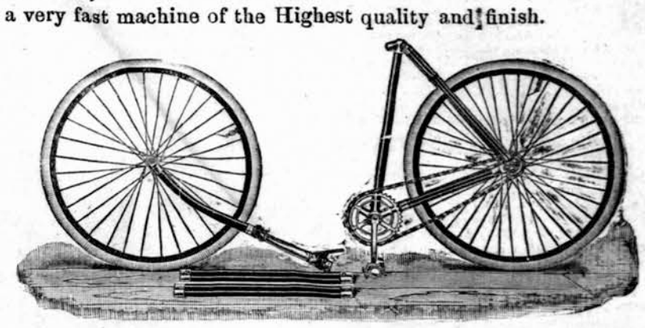

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

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The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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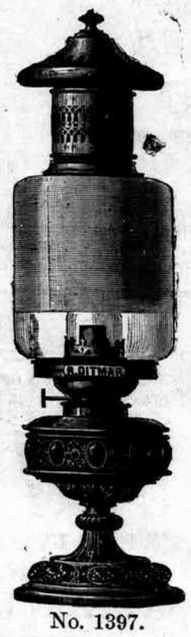

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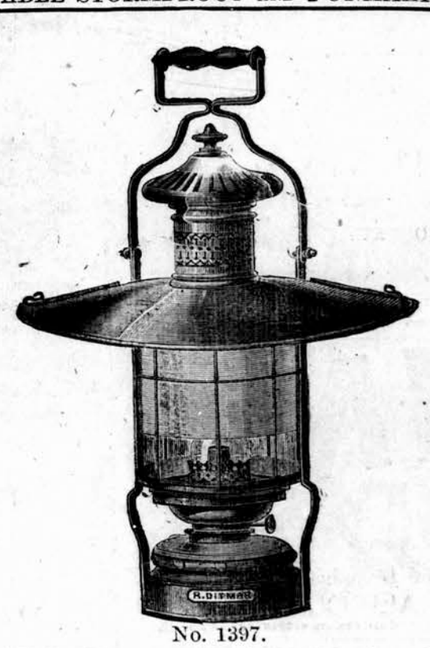

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